MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 OCTOBER 1986

Israel

Jerusalem Attack — One man was killed and 68 people were wounded in a grenade attack on Giv'ati Brigade recruits and relatives returning from an IDF swearing-in ceremony at the Wailing Wall, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the man killed was the father of one of the recruits. Three hand grenades were thrown and the perpetrators took advantage of the darkness and commotion to escape, the radio said, though security forces subsequently closed off the old city and detained 29 suspects. The PLO claimed responsibility for the attack in a statement issued by its Cairo office, according to Radio Monte Carlo. The statement said the operation is in line with a PLO decision to escalate armed struggle against Israel. The Israeli Foreign Ministry subsequently handed the Egyptian ambassador a note protesting the aid and asylum granted by Egypt to the PLO, IDF radio reported. In Damascus, the DFLP issued a communique claiming responsibility for the grenade attack, AFP disclosed.

Government Crisis — Another meeting of Alignment and Likud leaders failed to resolve the dispute over appointments, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that the main argument concerns Yitzhaq Moda'i and Yosi Beilin. The Likud is seeking Moda'i's reinstatement in the cabinet while the Alignment wants Beilin's appointment as ambassador in Washington.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian military communique broadcast by Tehran radio 16 October urged residents of Baghdad and other Iraqi cities to immediately evacuate areas around military and economic installations because Iran intends to launch "decisive attacks" in retaliation for Iraq's "bestial" air raids. The Iranian warning followed IRNA reports that Iraqi planes attacked an Iran Air Boeing 737 airliner on the tarmac of Shiraz Airport 15 October, killing 3 passengers and wounding 30 others. The Iranian foreign minister sent the UN secretary general a note protesting the attack, according to Tehran radio. However, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio said the Iraqi planes hit the Iranian Air Force base at Shiraz, destroying 23 C-130 transport aircraft in a stream of bombs and rockets. Another communique carried by the radio announced "devastating" Iraqi air strikes on hydro-electric stations near Dezful. IRNA stated that air raids in Khuzestan caused civilian casualties and damaged "an industrial unit" in the area.

As for action in the Gulf, IRNA claimed that an Iranian F-14 downed an Iraqi Mirage F-1 over Khark Island 15 October. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses said Iraqi naval units prevented Iranian gunboats from attacking Al-'Amiq port. The communique also stated that two Iraqi civilians were killed and seven were injured in further Iranian shelling of Basra.

The UAE paper *Al-Ittihad* reported that Iran has signed an agreement with the SRV for the supply of U.S.-made weapons seized in 1975, according to WAM. The $400 million deal, which will be paid in cash and oil, is for the supply of 12 F-5's, 12 Cobra helicopters, 80 M-48 tanks, and other equipment including Sidewinder missiles.

Iran's Relations With Syria, Turkey

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps minister said in an interview broadcast by Tehran radio that his "extremely successful" visit to Syria was part of the effort to keep Syria informed of Iran's stance on recent developments. He noted that Syria hopes to benefit from Iranian expertise and industrial self-sufficiency in the next war to regain "usurped" Arab territory.

The governor general of West Azarbayjan denied that any "significant" incident occurred recently along the Iran-Turkey border, IRNA reported. He said that minor incidents are "inevitable" and described his recent talks with Turkish officials as "successful."

PLO-Tunisia

In a statement to the UAE's *Al-Ittihad*, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir revealed that following recent high-level talks between Palestinian and Tunisian officials, Tunisia eased the complete ban on the entry of Palestinians. However, according to MENA, Tunisia is deporting "large numbers" of Palestinians to Sudan, Iraq, and the YAR and is closely checking immigration documents in an effort to minimize the Palestinian presence.

DRA

Addressing a ceremony to bid farewell to a Soviet tank regiment in Herat Province, President Najibullah affirmed that through the USSR's internationalist assistance, the Afghan people and military have learned the "science of winning," Kabul radio reported. He reiterated that the DRA is ready for "logical compromise" to establish a national unity government.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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PLO Claims Responsibility for Jerusalem Attack

JN160628 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpts] One Israeli was killed and 70 others were wounded in the operation near the Wailing Wall yesterday evening. The PLO claimed responsibility for this operation. [passage omitted on details of attack]

PLO Representative in Cairo Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim said more than 200 Palestinians were arrested last night.

The PLO office in Cairo issued a statement last night in which the PLO claimed responsibility for this operation. The statement said the operation is a reaffirmation of the decision to escalate armed struggle against Israel.

The PLO representative in Cairo announced that the Palestinian commando group threw several grenades, four of which exploded. He added that the Kamal 'Udwan group had carried out this operation and stressed that the coming days will witness a military escalation against the Zionist military establishment, a decision made by the PLO Higher Military Council in Baghdad 10 days ago.

DFLP, New Group Claim Attack

NC161031 Paris AFP in English 1019 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, Oct 16 (AFP) — A breakaway Palestinian group Thursday claimed responsibility here for the grenade attack at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem Wednesday which killed one and left 69 injured.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), a Marxist group, said "one of six groups" operating in the "occupied territories" had carried out the attack on Israeli soldiers and their families.

The communique claimed the commando had broken through a security cordon at the wall "killing and injuring more than 70 officers and soldiers" before returning safely to base.

It claimed the attack was a response to the "assassination by Mossad (the Israeli secret service) on June 10 in Athens of Khalid Nazzal, DFLP secretary-general" and also to harrassment of Palestinians ina the Gaza Strip and the occupied West Bank.

On Wednesday in Cairo the grenade attack was claimed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

In Amman, an anonymous caller telephoned a Western news agency claiming to represent a new organisation, "the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Palestine" (IFLP) which he said carried out the Wailing Wall attack.

The caller said it was made "on the instructions of its headquarters which is outside the (Israeli) occupied territories."

The IFLP announced itself on Wednesday for the first time in a statement left in the agency's office here.

Caller Claims Attack for Abu Nidal

AU161159 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, Oct 16 (AFP) — A telephone caller saying that he represented the Abu Nidal group claimed responsibility here Thursday for the grenade attack at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem Wednesday which killed one and left 69 injured.

The caller, speaking Arabic, said he was speaking from Beirut. He read out a communique saying: "This operation, which is named Fatah- 1, is one of a series of attacks to be carried out together with the Islamic fighting forces."

"Our next operation will be a suicide-attack against a Zionist centre at the very heart of Palestine."

It said that the Wailing Wall attack was a "riposte" to the recent meetings that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres held separately with King Hassan II of Morocco and President Husni Mubarak of Egypt.

The attack has already been claimed by the main wing of the PLO, by the Marxist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, from Damascus, and by another group from Amman.

Fatah Calls for PNC Session on Jordan-PLO Accord

JN152142 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — *Al-Bayan* has learned that the Fatah Movement decided the day before yesterday to call for a new PNC session in the second half of next month.

Informed Palestinian sources said this decision, made during the Palestinian leadership's meetings in Baghdad, aims to give the PNC members a chance to discuss the Amman accord between Jordan and the PLO and to either approve or cancel it. These sources said the DFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party, the ALF, and the Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abas] group agreed to attend the new PNC session, whose venue has not been fixed.

Al-Wazir Discusses Terrorism, Armed Struggle

JN160657 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 14 Oct 86 p 21

[Interview with Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces and Fatah Central Committee member, by Hamzah al-Tayrawi in Kuwait — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Hamzah al-Tayrawi] It is said the Palestinians' return to the Lebanese arena is to push ahead once again toward a political balance in the Middle East. What is your view?

[Khalil al-Wazir] Many people have exploited the return of the Palestinian fighters to Lebanon to justify their attacks on the camps. We have repeatedly said that the fighters who returned to Lebanon are those who were born in Lebanon after 1948. Many of them had participated with us as strugglers in the Palestinian revolution. They left with us in 1982. When circum-

stances permitted, these fighters began to return to their homes and families, and that is their natural right. They returned without weapons. When the situation developed, however, and the war of the camps began, they carried arms to participate in defending their brothers. That is a fact known to all. We did not send more from outside Lebanon, but we were and are still anxious that the families and fighters who had left Lebanon as a result of the occupation should be able to return. When they did return there was an unjust campaign accusing us of wanting to bring back the situation that existed prior to 1982. We repeatedly emphasized that we do not want to return the situation to what it was prior to 1982, because we appreciate the situation in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

[Al-Tayrawi] What are the true objectives of the Karachi and Istanbul operations?

[Al-Wazir] The PLO promptly condemned the two operations. The Zionist enemy, however, exploited these operations to wage a campaign against the PLO and to prepare for a strike against the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon. It used these two operations as a pretext for savage attacks and immediately shelled the camps in 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Sidon. Through its worldwide campaign the enemy is still seeking to prepare world public opinion for a revenge operation that will become evident by what Shamir is planning and by what he may do when he becomes prime minister in the way of a military operation against the Palestinian forces and their command centers, in addition to continuing the war against our people in Lebanon.

[Al-Tayrawi] Why has Jordan not abrogated the Amman agreement and merely suspended it? Is it because the agreement officially allows Jordan to participate in representing the Palestinians?

[Al-Wazir] The provisions of the Amman agreement do not give Jordan the right to share equally in representing the Palestinians or to share equally in speaking on the Palestinians' behalf. As for why Jordan did not abrogate the Amman agreement, I have no comment on this, because it concerns Jordan.

[Al-Tayrawi] Are the recent Soviet contacts with the PLO that preceded the Reagan-Gorbachev summit connected with a Soviet request for a new Palestinian view on peace in the region that the Soviet leader could adopt during this meeting with Reagan?

[Al-Wazir] Palestinian-Soviet relations are good and developing. Visits and meetings continue, and consultations are held on international, Arab, and Palestinian developments. The latest contacts between the Soviet Union and the PLO leadership were held within such a framework. We are very anxious to develop and maintain these relations. The Soviet comrades are consistently supporting our Palestinian national rights and our right to establish an independent state and to self-determination. The Soviet Union always supports our struggle.

[Al-Tayrawi] Do you expect a war with Israel soon?

[Al-Wazir] There are no signs in the international or regional arenas of such a development. The Israeli enemy is satisfied with the present Arab situation, for the Arabs are more divided than in the past, and that enables the enemy to consolidate its occupation and to carry out more forays into the Arab arena such as Peres' recent visits to Morocco and Egypt. One is therefore inclined to believe that there is no need for Israel to launch a war — although we must always take into account Israel's policy of aggression. The enemy always includes in its plans ways of destroying our Arab capabilities in what he always refers to as preemptive war. [passage omitted]

[Al-Tayrawi] Is independent Palestinian military action in the new positions of the Palestinian revolution permitted — such as the import of sophisticated arms, training, and launching military operations, similar to what used to happen in Lebanon prior to 1982?

[Al-Wazir] Let everyone know that in all the positions where the Palestinian revolution is present the Palestinian revolution forces do not waste a moment. From the first day of their arrival in the new positions work began to reorganize these forces in a manner that is compatible with the new conditions. Wide- scale training began inside the camps. Many cadres have been distributed among units of the armies of the host countries for special courses to develop their military abilities. The host countries have assimilated most of the forces that we have in these countries.

[Al-Tayrawi] Is the Palestinian military command free to pursue the military policy it chooses, or are there specific constraints that make it necessary to coordinate with the military commands of the countries hosting the Palestinian forces?

[Al-Wazir] We pursue the military policy we want in accordance with our needs and as part of the military plan drawn up by the Palestinian military command. As part of the training of our forces we ask our brothers in the host countries to provide courses in specific fields, such as artillery or field engineering and the like. We ask for what we need in this respect from the countries where our forces are stationed. If certain specialist courses are not available, we send our cadres to various friendly countries such as the socialist countries. [passage omitted]

Al-Wazir Views PLO Relations With Tunisia

JN151311 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
13 Oct 86 p 3

[Suzan Abu Ghazalah dispatch]

[Text] Kuwait — Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Paelstinian revolution forces, has denied charges that Brigadier General al-Hawwari, commander of the security force in charge of protecting PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, planned a terrorist operation in Morocco. Abu Jihad condemned those who issue false statements in the name of Palestinian officials. In a statement to *Al-Ittihad*, Abu Jihad described the statement accusing Brig Gen Al-Hawwari as intrigue and completely baseless. He added that the statement aims to create confusion to affect the decisive relations between the Palestinians and their fraternal Arabs. He added that Brig Gen Al-Hawwari contacted

the newspapers that published the statement and completely denied it.

On the recent developments in Palestinian-Tunisian relations, Abu Jihad disclosed that high-level meetings were held between Palestinian and Tunisian officials in Tunis. He said these meetings had produced a serious trend to reorganize their relations and ease the recent measures by the Tunisian authorities completely preventing the entry of Palestinians into their territory. Abu Jihad added that during these meetings the two sides exchanged opinions to contain the repercussions of the Morocco event, remove its consequences, and organize the relationship between the two sides.

In his statement to *Al-Ittihad*, the Palestinian leader emphasized that the PLO is concerned about maintaining the Tunisian stand. This stand supports the PLO in the Arab and international arenas, as well as the Palestinian people's struggle, and defends the PLO's right to guarantee its decisionmaking and moves and to receive all facilities to support its struggle for its legitimate rights, particularly the Palestinian people's right to repatriation, self-determination, and establishing an independent Palestinian state. Abu Jihad affirmed that other meetings will be held between the two sides soon to maintain the vitality of relations between them.

On the Jordanian authorities' recent move preventing Al-Karamah camp cadres from contacting Abu al-Za'im ['Attallah 'Attallah], Abu Jihad said: "This is a private Jordanian matter, and we know nothing about it." Abu Jihad categorically denied the claims that Abu al-Za'im is receiving his salary from the PLO. He said: "Abu al-Za'im's claim is false."

Abu Jihad also denied that the Palestinian revolution has ended militarily or that the armed operations in the occupied territory are individual operations. He said the enemy leaders admitted the escalation in military operations organized by the PLO inside the occupied territory. He pointed out Shim'on Peres' statement in the Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz* on 28 August 1985 in which he admitted that the PLO is behind the armed resistance operations inside Israel.

'Arafat Cables Bourguiba on Evacuation Day

JN151938 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1810 GMT 15 Oct 86

["Text" of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's 14 October congratulatory cable to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on Evacuation Day]

[Text] Brother Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia: Revolutionary greetings. On the occasion of your celebrations on Evacuation Day, I am pleased to extend to you and the Tunisian people my warmest congratulations in my name and on behalf of the Palestinian leadership and people, wishing Your Excellency good health and happiness and fraternal Tunisia every progress and prosperity under your wise leadership.

I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate our thanks to you and our appreciation for your principled, firm positions in supporting the march of the victorious Palestinian struggle, God willing. Please accept my best regards. Revolution until victory.

'No Progress' on Quotas at 15 Oct Meeting

LD152213 Kuwait KUNA in English 2015 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 15 (KUNA) — OPEC's Wednesday evening plenary session had ended with "no progress" having been made on quota reallocations, Gulf delegates told KUNA.

At the meeting the ministers had again looked at the various criteria which could be used in working out new output levels for each member.

The ministers had been examining each criteria in turn, they added.

Meanwhile, it was understood that at the start of the meeting several Gulf countries had placed on the table a list of three criteria with weightings.

These three had been historical output, reserves and production capacity, and the weightings had been so structured as to heavily favour the proposers, non-Gulf sources said.

After the end of the plenary session ministers immediately went into bilateral meetings.

One of these was between Saudi Arabia's Shaykh Yamani and Kuwait's Shaykh 'Ali Khalifa.

OPEC spokesman James Audu Latzer Wednesday evening told journalists that the ministers had met in private session for two and a half hours.

"They discussed quotas and concentrated on parameters (criteria)", he added.

Ministers To Meet Again 16 Oct

LD152206 Vienna OPECNA in English 2054 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, 15 Oct 86 (OPECNA) — OPEC oil ministers adjourned their closed session here tonight after more than three hours of discussions on member country quotas.

They will meet again Thursday morning to continue their parleys on the same subject.

The three-member ministerial committee on quotas, chaired by OPEC President and Nigerian Minister of Petroleum Resources Alhaj Rilwanu Lukman, reported to the conference on the results of its consultations with heads of delegations on a quota distribution scheme prepared by a panel of technical experts.

KUWAIT

Minister on Upcoming Arab League Meeting

JN151348 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 13 Oct 86 pp 1, 19

[By 'Abdallah al-Qaq]

[Text] Kuwait's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-'Usaymi has said that Kuwait wants to participate in the upcoming Arab League Council meetings. He told *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* yesterday that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, is showing great interest in the meeting. It is due to be held on the 18th of this month at the foreign minister level in Tunis to discuss various Arab and international issues as well as topics held over by the last meeting of Arab countries' delegates to the League. Among the topics likely to come up before the Council is the Arab League finances. Al-'Usaymi pointed out that Kuwait is fulfilling its financial commitments to the League

The minister added that the foreign ministers will evaluate the situation in the Arab world in all its aspects, in light of contacts held on the fringes of the Harare summit or at the United Nation's 41st session, especially those made by Shaykh al-Sabah in New York with EC and GCC representatives.

Al-'Usaymi said the Arab League machinery needed to be overhauled to increase its efficiency. The minister said topics likely to be taken up by the Arab League Council are Lebanon, Israeli measures in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, and other important issues. Among the subjects already listed on the agenda are the appropriation of funds for a number of Arab organizations; the establishing of an Arab fund affiliated to the Arab League to help Arab communities around the world; Afro-Arab relations against the backdrop of some African nations re-establishing ties with the Zionist entity, including Cameroon and the Ivory Coast opening an embassy in Jerusalem; and economic cooperation with Gabon. The foreign ministers are also expected to discuss Arab European dialogue, something the Arab League has requested.

On arrangements for the Islamic summit in Kuwait, the minister said these are proceeding smoothly, adding that the conference, due to open on 26 January, will take up a good number of important subjects.

Al-Ra'y al-'Amm asked Al-'Usaymi his opinion about Shamir taking over the Israeli premiership from the resigning Prime Minister Peres. He said he believed they are two sides of the same coin. He emphasized that Arab solidarity and reconciliation of Arab differences should be able to bring world public opinion round to accepting Arab demands that occupied Arab lands be evacuated by Israel and that a Palestinian state be established.

Trade Minister Leaves for GCC Meeting

LD151312 Kuwait KUNA in English 0812 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 15 (KUNA) — Commerce and Industry Minister Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid departed to Muscat Wednesday to take part in a two-day meeting of the Industrial Cooperation Committee, grouping the commerce and industry ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC].

The ministers, holding the committee's fifth meeting opening later today, are to discuss a draft scheme giving priority to national goods in government procurements and protecting industrial products. They are also to review progress of dialogue and negotiations with international economic groups and a unified system for patents rights in the council's six states.

The committee would also review recommendations put to them by GCC petrochemicals officials and a feasibility study on manufacturing communications sets, cables and wires. Minister Al-Khalid would be joining the Kuwaiti delegation which had arrived in Muscat earlier in the week.

Omani Minister Delivers Sultan's Message to Amir

LD151049 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0947 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Oct (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Amir Al-Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah received a message from Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id here today. The content of the message has not been disclosed, however. Omani Minister of Petroleum and Minerals Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari delivered the message to the amir in the presence of Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi, minister of finance and acting minister of petroleum, and the Omani ambassador in Kuwait.

PDRY

Soviet Ship Arrives Carrying Aid for Aden

JN151703 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 11 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] Aden, *Al-Ittihad* — A Soviet ship loaded with free Soviet aid from the Soviet Government to the PDRY arrived in Aden yesterday. The Soviet commercial ship (*Risam Bionzhi*) was loaded with 3,500 tons of cement, 50,000 tons of petroleum, and 5,000 square meters of wood, in addition to construction materials, consumer goods, and foodstuffs. Official sources noted this is the first shipment of Soviet aid that falls within the framework of rebuilding Aden. These sources added that other shipments of about 30,000 tons of cement and other construction materials are expected to arrive in Aden shortly.

SAUDI ARABIA

Omani Minister Delivers Sultan's Message to King

LD151056 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1022 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Jeddah, 15 Oct (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has received a message from his brother Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman. Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari, Omani minister

of petroleum and minerals, conveyed this message to the king during an audience with him. Muhammad Ibrahim, minister of state, member of the Council of Ministers, and acting minister of petroleum and mineral resources, and Abdallah ibn ahmad al-Marhun, Omani ambassador to the Kingdom, attended the audience.

UAE

Zayid Al Nuhayyan Reelected President

JN151508 Doha QNA in Arabic 1326 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 15 Oct (QNA) — In a meeting today under UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the UAE Supreme Council unanimously reelected Shaykh Zayd as president for a new 5-year term as of 2 December.

Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, vice president and prime minister, was also unanimously reelected as UAE vice president for a new 5-year term as of 2 December. The council also unanimously decided to work in accordance with the country's provisional constitution for the next 5 years as of 2 December.

This was stated by 'Abd al-Hamid ibn Hamid al-Qasimi, minister of state for the UAE Supreme Council, to reporters this afternoon. [Passage omitted]

YAR

Prime Minister Speaks on Revolution Anniversary

EA151036 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Standing Committee [of the General People's Congress] in the northern part of the homeland, made a speech last night in which he stressed that the 14 October Revolution liberated our people from the yoke of British colonialism in the southern part of the homeland as well as crowning the victory of the 26 September Revolution, the mother revolution which ended the era of the despotic and domineering imami tyranny in the northern part of the homeland.

In his speech, Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Ghani referred to the unionist steps that have so far been effected and that are embodied in the establishment of unionist structures and institutions headed by the Supreme Yemeni Council and the joint unity committees. He said: We consider all these actions good achievements that we are intent on reinforcing to advance their success.

The various information organs in the northern part of the homeland also devoted several of their programs to the celebrations of the 23d anniversary of the glorious 14th October revolution.

Soviet Official Arrives To Give Summit Briefing

JN151732 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Vladimir (Hodef), chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs [name and title as heard], arrived in Sanaa this morning on a visit of several days. In a statement to SABA', the Soviet official said he will brief officials in our country on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit recently held in Reykjavik, Icleand, as well as on the Soviet leadership's evaluation of these results, referring to the summit's importance in the international arena although it did not realize any results.

In his statement, (Hodef) said the importance of the Soviet-U.S. meeting comes from its influence on the progress of international events and its going beyond the circle of Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole to an international level. Concluding his statement, the Soviet official said for all these reasons the Soviet leadership decided to dispatch a special envoy to the YAR to brief its leaders with the results of this summit. He was received by Brother 'Abdallah Dahham, Foreign Ministry assistant under secretary and representative of Presidency protocols, and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Sanaa.

Mubarak Discusses Palestinians With LE FIGARO
NC151700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 15 Oct (MENA) — In a comprehensive statement to the French newspaper *Le Figaro* published today, President Husni Mubarak calls on the Palestinian groups to close ranks and describes Yasir 'Arafat as the best Palestinian leader. He urges the Arabs to unite, saying that they should first reach an understanding and agree among themselves.

Speaking about Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Mubarak describes him as a stooge [sani'ah] for the media. Al-Qadhdhafi, he says, wants a bigger stage and needs to believe that he is a great statesman.

Regarding the Syrians' dream to establish Greater Syria, Mubarak declares that Egypt will absolutely not accept Lebanon and Jordan becoming part of Syria. He explains the importance of Soviet participation in the proposed international conference for the Middle East and says that the Soviet Union might persuade Syria to change its attitude one day.

Responding to a question about Egypt's dealings with Israel, Mubarak states: We are dealing with a state and not individuals. I believe that the Israelis under Shim'on Peres have shown some flexibility about the Palestinian problem.

Concerning Egypt's domestic affairs, President Mubarak says that the economy is the main problem. For this reason, we are devoting the bulk of our efforts to solving this issue. He adds: When I took power, control was insufficient, but now we are in a better position.

When asked about the possible effects on Egyptian-Israeli relations of Yitzhaq Shamir's assumption of office, President Mubarak reiterates: We deal with a state and not with individuals. We signed the 1979 peace treaty with Menachem Begin, who was then the leader of Shamir's party. We established good relations with Shim'on Peres, the leader of the other major party. Despite the rotation in Israel, we will continue to move forward. I believe that the Israelis under Peres showed some flexibility regarding the Palestinian problem. I hope that under Shamir this trend will continue so that we may develop it further on the road to a comprehensive settlement. Mubarak stresses that the Arabs should now benefit from this flexibility, and proposes that the Arabs unite and all Palestinian groups close ranks and speak with one voice.

Asked about the Arab world's incessant talk about unity since the 1967 war, President Mubarak says: As a matter of fact, I know that the Arabs talked about unity long before this war. All I can say is that Egypt is trying to make the Arabs realize that unity is the only solution.

Regarding Arab unity, the French newspaper notes that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is more concerned with achieving his dream of a Greater Syria.

President Mubarak comments: Everyone can dream, but this does not mean that the dream will come true. For a greater Syria to be established, Lebanon has to accept its disappearance and Jordan has to accept its disintegration. Lebanon and Jordan definitely cannot accept such a thing. Moreover, Egypt will absolutely not accept Lebanon and Jordan becoming part of Syria. Egypt is not alone in rejecting this; the whole Arab world will reject it.

At this point, *Le Figaro* interjects that Syria also wants to bring the Palestinian movement under its control. President Mubarak responds: A number of strugglers are living in Syria. This does not mean that Syria will succeed in controlling all the Palestinians. Syria wants to remove Yasir 'Arafat and create a new Palestinian organization. It wants to impose its will on the Palestinian people, but human nature will always reject this kind of pressure.

President Mubarak also states that 'Arafat is still the best leader for the Palestinians. He is reasonable, and the Palestinians will not be able to agree on any other person.

President Mubarak is asked his view about the likelihood that an international conference on the Middle East will be held in the foreseeable future, considering the fact that Peres approves of it in principle. He says: When we want, we can. The Arabs have been calling for such a conference for over 15 years. Peres has accepted in principle, but all parties must be accepted if this conference is to be convened. Here, we return to the eternal problem: The Palestinians must unite and the Arabs must speak with one voice.

On the Soviet Union's participation in the international Middle East conference, President Mubarak states: The Soviet Union is a superpower, and we cannot ignore either of the two superpowers. It is true that the Soviet Union cooperates with some Arab states, especially Syria. It is also true that Syria rejects the unity of Arab ranks and is working to achieve its own objectives. However, the Soviet Union may one day convince Syria to change its policy. This is why it is important for the Soviet Union to take part in the international conference.

Mubarak, however, explains that the problem at present is not one of superpowers. He affirms that it is the Arabs who must make up their minds and agree and reach an understanding among themselves.

He then says: We must speak bluntly. The Americans cannot ignore Israel's interests, and the Arabs must work with Washington to reach a comprehensive settlement.

Asked to analyze the wave of terrorism that France must combat in Lebanon and in France itself, President Mubarak states that France has traditional relations with Lebanon and must under no circumstances give up on these relations. President Mubarak notes: I believe that all countries, not only France, must withdraw from Lebanon. They must all return to their countries and leave Lebanon to the Lebanese.

Speaking of Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Mubarak describes Al-Qadhdhafi as purely a stooge for the media and says that he doesn't want to admit that he is only a leader of 1.5 million people. Al-Qadhdhafi, Mubarak goes on to say, wants a bigger

stage and he is now talking about the Great Libya, believing that he is a great statesman.

To a question on Egypt's internal situation, President Mubarak replies: The economy is our principal problem; its infrastructure was in a state of collapse. Electricity, sewerage, railroads, housing, and agriculture were all in bad shape. Industry was obsolete. He adds: We will complete the first 5-year plan this year. This is something unprecedented in this field because in the past not a single 5-year plan had lasted more than a year.

President Mubarak cites the electricity sector as an example. He says that from 1906 until 1981, the output of power stations was 18 billion megawatts. Today, the output is 38 billion megawatts. In other words, in a period of 5 years, we have produced twice as much as we did over a period of 60 years. We had earmarked 4.5 billion pounds to Cairo's sewer system. The problems in this area are almost over. The work of the first phase will be completed in 1987 and the rest will go on until 1991.

Mubarak says that the campaign to enlighten the public about population control has started to bear fruit. The rate of growth has begun to stabilize, and it went down this year.

Concluding, President Mubarak states that the control of economic plans was insufficient in the past, but Egypt is in a better situation now.

Lutfi Examines Aid, Economic Questions

PM151521 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 8-14 Oct 86 pp 22-23

[Interview with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi by 'Abd al-Latif al-Minawi in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Minawi] At President Mubarak's meeting with Shim'on Peres in Alexandria, it was agreed to make efforts to hold an international peace conference. Do you think that this conference will be held soon?

[Lutfi] There are a number of signs indicating that the conference will be held next year after preparations are made for it. A number of foreign ministers have underlined the importance of holding this international conference. Restoration of the coordination between Jordan and the PLO within the framework of the agreement concluded between the two sides on 11 February 1985 will help to prepare for the conference.

[Minawi] Have there been contacts between you and the Arab countries recently, particularly in the wake of President Mubarak's meeting with Peres?

[Lutfi] Contacts and consultations continue to take place with numerous fraternal Arab countries. But they are not to be revealed or disclosed.

[Minawi] How true are the published reports on an imminent visit you are to make to a number of Arab capitals?

[Lutfi] If it is decided that any visits are to be made, then they will be announced in time, because I am not accustomed to making secret visits.

[Minawi] In light of the fact that the major part of the aid given Egypt is U.S. aid, can Egypt maintain balance in its foreign relations?

[Lutfi] We appreciate the economic and military aid the United States gives us. There is no doubt that this aid contributes to our economic development plans and to bolstering and developing our military capabilities. Despite our appreciation of the U.S. position, we have our foreign policy which is founded on constants emanating from our responsibilities toward the area and our relations with the outside world. These constants include our firm position recognizing the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, our strong support of the African liberation movements and demanding the implementation of sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa, our firm call for the establishment of fair relations between North and South, and our constant belief in maintaining the neutrality of the nonaligned group as a bridge between the two superpowers for preserving world peace and security. [passage omitted]

[Minawi] The Saudi wheat gift to Egypt has evoked numerous questions on the street in Egypt about a situation that makes that country overflow with a wheat surplus while the land of the Nile continues to be unable to meet its inhabitants' needs for bread. How do you interpret this?

[Lutfi] The questions are raised by opposition circles that like to oppose everything the government does. The majority of the Egyptian public appreciates the Saudi wheat gift as a gift from a fraternal country. Moreover, that majority is aware of the difference in the Egyptian and Saudi economic circumstances, which enable Saudi Arabia to have a wheat surplus and force Egypt to import a part of its wheat requirement. The difference is the availability of capital to Saudi Arabia. This capital enables Saudi Arabia to cultivate wheat to achieve a strategic objective,which Egypt appreciates. In Egypt, the problem is that we do not have enough capital to invest at a time when we have more than 2 million feddans of cultivable land and the neccessary water available to us. [Passage omitted]

We welcome the private national, Arab, and foreign sectors' throwing their weight behind land reclamation and cultivation. Finally, I want to stress that we welcome any progress achieved in any Arab country because it constitutes strength for the Arabs in the end. [passage omitted]

[Minawi] Why have you not commented on what has been said regarding the Afro-Arab Bank, despite your well-known interest in what is published in the press?

[Lutfi] Issues concerning the banks and their actions should generally not be the subject of official statements in the press, because the activity of any bank depends on the confidence between management and clients, expressed through the deposits placed with a bank. If that confidence is shaken as a result of

doubtful statements, this will have serious negative consequences on banking activity generally. Therefore, I have nothing to say about what is being raised in connection with the Afro-Arab Bank.

[Minawi] The opposition continues to talk of conflicts within the cabinet and the party. How true are these statements?

[Lufti] There are no conflicts within the cabinet. At times there is disagreement on how to tackle some problems. This is a healthy sign as long as all ultimately embrace the policy or decision agreed. What guarantees this harmony is, in part, the existence of permanent committees emanating from the Council of Ministers, such as the Higher Policies Committee, the Investment Committee, and others. These committees meet periodically. They comprise the ministers concerned, who examine the issues raised and agree to recommend a policy, which is then discussed by the Council of Ministers. As for what is said regarding the party, here too there are differences of opinion. This is another healthy, democratic sign. If you observe the parties' activities in any democratic country, you will notice that this phenomenon is present — meaning that we are no exception. These differences are one of the characteristics of democracy, especially since all National Democratic Party members operate within the framework of the party's general philosophy.

[Minawi] Will the police officers referred to the courts remain in their positions, or will they be suspended until they are tried?

[Lufti] These officers will carry on with their work until the court makes its decision, because the principle is that a defendant is innocent until proven guilty.

[Minawi] Egypt is currently undergoing a real democratic experience. How do you see this democracy in elections which were held without opposition?

[Lufti] I don't see that democracy has retreated because the opposition refrained from taking part in the Consultative Council Elections, because it was the opposition that took this position. On the other hand, the minority may not dictate its opinion to the majority under any democratic concept, else the minority has what is tantamount to a "veto" on the majority's policy. The majority has adopted the absolute list system, and the opposition has to accept what is approved by the prevailing and predominant opinion.

[Minawi] Numerous people are demanding that the Consultative Council's position be reexamined and that the council be given a more neutral role or be abolished. What is your opinion?

[Lufti] There are not so many people who believe that the Consultative Council should be reexamined. The bicameral system in parliament, meaning the Consultative Council and the People's Assembly, is not new to Egypt's parliamentary life. For nearly 30 years the Egyptian parliament consisted of a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. Moreover, the bicameral system is adopted by more than 50 countries, including the countries where democracy and parliamentary life are most deeply rooted.

[Minawi] What is the outcome of your latest visit to Europe, interrupted by the Peres visit? How true are the reports about requesting assistance from the Paris Club?

[Lufti] My visit to Paris was intended to deepen understanding and cooperation in various spheres, including the European efforts to advance a peaceful Middle East settlement. Egypt's relations with a number of international organizations, such as the IMF and the World Bank, were discussed. At the level of bilateral relations, the joint cooperation projects being implemented by the two countries in Egypt were examined and enhanced, especially since each of the two countries is implementing giant projects in Egypt, like the subway system and the sewer project being constructed by French firms. Generally, my visit to the two countries has been continued and followed up at ministerial level. I have met with the French minister of transport and planning and with the British minister of state for foreign affairs, who visited Cairo at the end of last September.

[Minawi] All the signs indicate that Egypt will soon face an energy crisis. How will you tackle this crisis, and what have you decided regarding nuclear reactors?

[Lufti] Such indications are groundless. It is well known that, if no new oil discoveries are made, we will be unable to export oil 10 years from now. But we will have enough for domestic consumption. A number of firms have been granted numerous concessions to prospect for oil. At the same time, we are making efforts to rationalize oil an electricity consumption, and we have achieved measurable progress in this regard. We are also making efforts to develop alternative sources in natural gas and solar energy. New communities are required to use solar energy. In 1986-87 alone, a total a total of 60,000 solar hearts will be produced. As for nuclear energy, we are now in the process of studying the bids made by various firms. This issue was delayed for a time because of the Chernobyl incident. We will make a decision on the best bid in the light of safety and costs. [passage omitted]

'Abd al-Majid on Efforts To Revive Peace Process

NC151448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1304 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Riyahd, 15 Oct (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that Egypt's contacts and consultations with the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, Jordan, and the PLO are continuing in an effort to revive the peace process. In an exlcusive statement to the Saudi *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* newspaper today, 'Abd al-Majid said Egypt's stand with regard to stimulating the peace process to resolve the Middle East issue is contingent upon acceptance of the international conference as a framework for negotiations in which all parties directly concerned with the dispute will participate, including the PLO. This conference should be convened following appropriate preparations in which the UN Security Council will play a basic role.

'Abd al-Majid noted that his recent contacts with various parties on the practical ways to form a preparatory committee for this international peace conference have revealed signs of complications and reservations. Some of these indicators are related to the

parties concerned and their attempts to be intransigent, while others pertain to objectives and procedures.

'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt is waiting to be briefed on the results of the summit in Iceland between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev, the positions of each country on the Middle East issue, and the effect the summit breakdown will have on the region before it embarks on a new round of diplomatic consultations. He added that Egypt is also waiting to see what the repercussions of Yitzhaq Shamir's assumption of the Israeli premiership will be on the possibility of initiating moves in the next stage.

Al-'Arabi To Meet Swedish Tabah Arbiter

NC151121 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (MENA) — Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks and director of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's Legal Department, left Cairo for Stockholm today.

Dr Nabil al-'Arabi will meet with Swedish Judge Gunnar Lagregren, who has been chosen as chairman of the Tabah arbiters team. The Tabah court is scheduled to meet in Geneva in December.

Communiques Describe Air, Naval, Infantry Raids

Jets Hit Power Station

JN151401 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1330 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,402 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 October 1986]

[Text], In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.God is great and our thanks to Him. Glory to you, O cherished Iraq. May God increase your power and grant you victory everyday and in every field. Be proud, O beautiful homeland which is free, secure, and unified in heart and conscience. O homeland, you are kind to the honorable and tough to the wicked enemies. You are the tent of great love whose pillar is great Saddam. You are a towering mountain in the face of the winds of evil. O Iraqis, yesterday you destroyed their remnants and made the despots taste bitter defeat at the hands of your sons, the lions of the ground. Today, your Air Force continues to implement your legitimate will to strike at all installations being used by the despotic gang ruling in Tehran for its hostile purposes and for the continuation of the war. Pursuant to your decision, the powerful warplanes, piloted by brave eagles, returned to pour your wrath down on the Khomeyniites' vital installations.

At 1335 today, waves of our planes raided the power-generatingg station at Rezashah Dam. At the same time, other waves of our planes were raiding the electric power distribution network station at the Dez Dam. Your true eagles penetrated the enemy defenses very skillfully, reached their targets at the two dams, and directed their devastating bombs against them. They destroyed their targets at these two extremely important facilities. Thus, darkness is overwhelming the Khomeyniite bats.

Having carried out their duty, the eagles of the air returned safely to the homeland with their aircraft, bringing home as usual the glad tidings of victory for a people worthy of rejoicing. Blessed be your hands, O brave, true eagles. Blessed be you, your commanders, and all your colleagues who are paving the way for a final victory. Long live the people, long live the leader, and long live our Armed Forces. Blessings will continue, God willing.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 15 October 1986

23 C-130 Aircraft Destroyed

JN151522 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1505 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,403 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 October 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] O proud Iraqis, your gigantic Air Force today scored a new epic worthy of its commanders, eagles, officers, and other ranks, an epic which proves conclusively Iraq's unlimited capability.

At 1630 today waves of our aircraft raided the Shiraz Air Force base where 23 C-130 aircraft were assembled together. Your brave eagles directed a stream of annihilative bombs and rockets against them, destroying all 23 aircraft, which constitute an entire fleet. They turned them into rubble swallowed up by fire.

The eagles then returned to the homeland safely, bringing the glad tidings of this great victory to their great leader and people. Blessed be uou, O men of our Air Force. Long live the people, long live the leader, and long live our Armed Forces. Proceed to further strikes against the enemy of God and your enemy, O loyal men of Iraq.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 15 October 1986

Iranian Gunboats Rebuffed

JN151814 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,404 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces' splendid ground, air, and sea victories express our country's growing ability to repulse aggression and clearly reflect the despotic clique's inability and deteriorating morale. They also provide conclusive evidence refuting this stray clique's lies and promising a black destiny for any foolish adventure thanks to our brave men.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our brave Navy men continue to be vigilant eyes guarding the countr,'s ports and a strong fire protecting the proud waters of our Arab Gulf. By their heroic deeds they complement the splendid victories of their brothers in faith, creed, and arms, the lions of the ground and the hawks of the air. At 2225 yesterday, the unjust enemy tried to send six gunboats, supported by other boats, toward Al-'Amiq port. Immediately, our brave men of our port guard and naval units intercepted them. They foiled the enemy attempt and forced the enemy to retreat. At 2320 yesterday, the enemy repeated its abortive attempt. Our forces and naval units opened fire and forced the enemy to flee. God bless you, O brave men of the sea. Praised be God, the best supporter.

2. Our heroic Air Force carried out 81 combat missions in the various operational sectors, during which it inflicted further losses on enemy personnel, weapons, artillery emplacements, and equipment before returning safely to base, praised be God.

3. Our formations in the IV Army Corps sector east of Amysan pounded enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting the following losses: six enemy soldiers, including one officer, were killed; one mortar was destroyed and its crewmen were killed; one DSHK machine gun was destroyed; three ammunition dumps were set ablaze; and one shovel [preceding word in English] was destroyed.

4. Two enemy soldiers were killed and one vehicle and three different positions were destroyed in the II Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. One shovel was burned and one enemy machine gun, four infantry positions, and two gun emplacements were destroyed on the VII Army Corps front.

6. Some Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The clique of charlatanism, evil, and aggression, which world Zionism brought to power in Iran, daily confirms through heinous deeds contravening international law and human principles that it is a mere gang of wretched villains. This gang, whose edifice has cracked and whose rascals were smashed at the battlefronts, continued to shell residential areas in the heroic city of Basra to demonstrate its failure on the battlefield. With its splendid steadfastness, this city will be a source of pride for Iraq, a thorn in the villains' eyes, and an Arab sword in the chests of the spiteful racists.

The shelling of the city yesterday evening and today led to the martyrdom of two civilians and the injury of seven civilians, including three women. It also led to the destruction and damage of 16 houses and 4 civilian cars. The vicious enemy also shelled the village of Khurmal with long-range artillery, injuring one child and demolishing four houses.

We seek God's mercy for the two martyrs and quick recovery for our injured, reaffirming to our great people that such crimes will not pass without severe punishment at the proper time. The Khomeyniites' backs will then be broken under the heavy burden and the criminals' end will be disastrous.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 October 1986

Counterattack Explained to Reporters

JN152045 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Oct (INA) — Arab and foreign reporters today visited the forward Iraqi positions in the II Army Corps sector whose fighters repulsed an abortive Iranian attempt to attack the Iraqi units on the international border in the Qasr-e Shirin area.

During a tour organized by the Iraqi Culture and Information Ministry, the reporters saw from a forward position within the Muslim ibn 'Aqil Forces sector the Iraqi soldiers' fortified positions following the Iranian forces' attack and the Iranians' massive losses in men and equipment.

In a statement to reporters, the II Army Corps commander said the Iraqi forces' fire spared none of the Iranians, except those few who fled in disappointment and defeat. He said the battle waged by the Muslim ibn 'Aqil Forces to expel the Iranians from the foothold they gained on Height 654 was characterized by precise implementation and great efficiency on the part of the Iraqi fighters. He added that the fate of the forces which the enemy sent to reinforce its collapsing units was no better than that of the attacking forces. He stressed our forces are now stationed in fortified positions ready to repulse any other foolish attempt. The II Army Corps commander pledged the enemy will not be allowed to desecrate the Arab nation's eastern flank as long as leader Saddam Husayn's soldiers are defending it.

The commander of the Muslim ibn 'Aqil forces stressed that in their operation at dawn yesterday the Iranian forces hoped to occupy an area which would allow them to continue their hostile attempts. He added the Iranian forces began their attack by dashing toward our forward units' positions on Height 654, but our forces confronted them valiantly. A counterattack plan was then drawn up according to the directives of President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi forces managed to put the attacking forces in a very embarrassing situation.

Syrian-Iranian Ties Prove Al-Asad's 'Treason'

JN150944 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Oct (INA) — An Iraqi newspaper today said that consultations and exchanges of views between the Iranian and Syrian rulers, which usually precede every new Iranian offensive aginst Iraq, will always be irrefutable proof of the treason of Hafiz al-Asad and his henchmen.

Discussing Khomeyni Guard Minister Rafiqdust's discussions with Hafiz al-Asad and his ruling gang in Damascus recently, *Al-Thawrah* said the Damascus consultations were a green light for the Iranian regime to continue its aggression against Iraq. It added that these consultations are further proof that the Damascus rulers support Iran's stand against international resolutions pertaining to the war.

Concluding, *Al-Thawrah* ridiculed the brotherly consultations between Al-Asad and Rafiqdust, which did not bear fruit because the new Iranian offensive in the central sector was foiled before Rafiqdust's return to Tehran and before the realization of the Damascus rulers' dream of desecrating Iraqi territory.

Saddam Husayn Chairs Armed Forces Meeting

JN152056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Hsuayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has presided over an Iraqi Armed Forces General Command meeting that was attended by 'Ali Hasan al-Majid, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information; and Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs.

Israeli Planes Raid Palestinian Camp Near Sidon

NC161413 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] According to an NNA correspondent in Sidon, Israeli enemy warplanes raided the southeastern area of Sidon near the Al-Miyah wa Miyah camp at 1545 today. The planes fired three rockets at Al-Asharfiyah, which is located at the periphery of the camp. Three rockets were used in the attack. Antiaircraft positions fired at the raiding planes.

Palestinian Positions Targeted

NC161427 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1417 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] According to reports from the south, Israeli warplanes are still raiding Palestinian positions east of Sidon. This is the sixth successive raid. The information available notes that the targets are positions held by the Palestine Liberation Army and the PFLP-GC.

Two Israeli Airmen Captured

NC161547 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic
1530 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The wide-scale Zionist aggression on the area southeast of Sidon is the largest since 1982. What is evident is that this Zionist aggression has met with the truth: The truth of resistance and confrontation. National fighters succeeded in downing a Zionist F-14 and its two pilots have been captured by Amal combatants. Zionist fighter planes and helicopters are still carrying out intensive overflights in the skies of Sidon. Over 50 hostile planes are flying over Al-Zahrani, Al-Sarafand, Sidon, and Al-Awwali. Israeli gunboats and warships are cruising offshore. The Zionist planes resumed their attacks on the Al-Miyah wa Miyah area a short while ago.

ASALA Says Two Officials Killed in Al-Biqa'

NC141941 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia [ASALA] has announced that two of its political officers have been assassinated in the Al-Biqa' by agents of American, British, French, and Turkish intelligence, with the help of some Palestinians. No date for the killing was given.

Lahd Not Seen in Border Area for 2 Weeks

NC151620 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] It has been learned that agent Lahd [South Lebanese Army Commander General Antoine Lahd] disappeared from the border strip area over 2 weeks ago. Contrary to his usual habits, he has not been seen in any of his command's centers.

It should be recalled that earlier reports had repeatedly indicated that the Israeli occupation forces had placed the South Lebanese Army under the command of an Israeli officer.

UNIFIL Approves Dispatch of Army to South

NC151524 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1405 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The United Nations have approved in principle the dispatch of Lebanese Army units to the south to serve alongside UNIFIL units. This was announced today by UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel during a press conference held at the UNIFIL logistic center in Tyre. The UN spokesman said that the approval of the deployment of Army units was contained in the report on South Lebanon by the UN secretary general which was submitted to the Security Council.

The UNIFIL spokesman declared that France would not change its position on its role in the south and on the withdrawal of its units from the area. Goksel told newsmen that details for the dispatch of Lebanese troops to the south will be worked out in meetings between the UNIFIL Command and the Lebanese Army Command.

The spokesman said that the report of the UN secretary general contained a number of proposals designed to improve the safety of UN troops and foil attempts to attack them. He stressed that practical aspects on the deployment of Lebanese Army units will be worked out. He denied that an earlier attempt to dispatch Army units to the south had failed, and pointed out that the forces in the area had been ordered out due to the Israeli occupation.

Mr Goksel declined to comment on a question related to Israel's failure to withdraw its occupation forces from the south, but he defended a speech made by the UNIFIL commander on the deployment of UN forces up to the international borders. General Hagglund, he noted, was not making a political speech but was defending UNIFIL in the face of Israeli criticism and allegations that UNIFIL was incapable of carrying out its role in the south.

Visiting PRC Official Meets With Karami

NC151158 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] On the last day of his visit to Lebanon, the PRC vice foreign minister today continued his meetings with officials and party and political leaders. He met with Prime Minister Rashid Karami and discussed with him the Lebanese situation in general and events in the south in particular. The PRC vice foreign minister conveyed to Karami his country's support for the UN resolutions that provide for a complete Israeli withdrawal.

Commentary Scores U.S.-Israeli Naval Exercises

JN151619 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet has arrived in Haifa with a flotilla of U.S. warships, including an aircraft carrier, two cruisers, and supply, communications, and patrol ships. Vice Admiral Kendell Moranville, commander of the 6th Fleet, has announced that the 6th Fleet will hold joint naval exercises with Israeli warships. The current U.S. naval maneuvers in the eastern Mediterranean are a new provocative demonstration by the United States that will undoubtedly lead to an increase in tension in a very sensitive part of the world. They follow another provocative demonstration by the United States in conjunction with another party to the Camp David accords — the Egyptian regime — close to the shores of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The U.S.-Egyptian joint exercises near Libyan waters immediately followed the campaign of falsification, deceit, and lies carried out by the highest levels of the U.S. Government to pave the way for a new aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah on the pretext of combating international terrorism. The campaign was recently exposed in the United States and led to the resignation of U.S. State Department spokesman Bernard Kaib, who made a public statement condemning the campaign of fabrications and falsification and the misleading of media and public opinion.

The U.S.-Israeli naval exercises in the eastern Mediterranean coincide with a series of suspect terrorist actions engineered and instigated by the U.S. and Israeli intelligence services coupled with a wide-scale media campaign which holds Arabs, and particularly Syria, responsible for terrorist actions. The exercises also coincide with Israeli threats to Syria made in the past weeks and months by senior Israeli political and military officials. This prompts those who are interested in developments in the region to ask about the link between the provocative U.S.-Israeli exercises in the eastern Mediterranean and the U.S.-Israeli campaign of falsification, deceit, and threats against Syria and other Arab forces which reject any form of U.S. hegemony over the region and [U.S.] efforts to tackle the crisis in the region and reject all forms of capitulation to the Israeli aggressors, invaders, and outlaws.

The naval exercises reaffirm the strong bonds between the United States and Israel and underline the U.S. responsibility for all of Israel's crimes, foremost among which are the crimes of aggression, occupation, terrorism, law-breaking, and noncompliance with UN resolutions. The joint exercises also demonstrate to world public opinion that the United States and Israel are responsible for the rise of tension in the region and the escalation of the possibilities of a clash in the region.

It is expected that the efforts of the United States and Israel to escalate the situation in the region will increase after U.S. President Reagan aborted the Reykjavik summit, insisting on adhering to the policy of confrontation, arms race, and star wars. If the United States believes muscle-flexing in the eastern Mediterranean can revive the abortive U.S. policy hostile to the United Nations and its principles and to the Arabs and their interests and rights, then the United States is deluding itself and is entertaining dreams totally divorced from reality. If it believes by such a demonstration it can frighten Syria, then the delusion is even greater and worse, because Syria is not afraid of U.S. fleets or of Isaeli threats. When Syria refused to capitulate to Israel and rejected all forms of subservience to the United States, it knew that the United States has been arming and continues to arm Israel to the teeth.

Syria also knows the United States has vessels and aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. Syria also knows that the strategic coordination between U.S. imperialism and the racist Zionsit regime in Palestine is in force. However, Syria is aware of its capabilities, foremost among which is the determination of the Syrian masses and Armed Forces to capably and stubbornly defend the homeland, its dignity and achievements, and the Arabs' right to their occupied land and to regain their usurped rights.

Syria also knows the Mediterranean is not a U.S. lake or an Israeli sea and that other powerful states have vital interests and large presence in the Mediterranean and in its littoral states. Syria knows the United States in particular and imperialism in general will not now or in the future be in a position to be able to determine on their own the course of developments in the world and in this part of the world. Therefore, Syria's calculations are always realistic and objective. U.S. calculations are always illusory, theoretical, and totally divorced from the facts. The United States can organize military demonstrations, muscle-flexing exhibitions, and provocative maneuvers, but it will not be able to change the course of development in the region. It will not frighten the masses of the people and it will not defeat the Arab national liberation movement.

PRC Vice Foreign Minister Arrives in Damascus

JN151849 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The Chinese vice foreign minister arrived in Damascus today for talks with a number of Syrian officials on bilateral relations and issues of common interest. He is on a Middle East tour that has taken to him to Cairo and Beirut.

Assembly Delegation Returns From IPU Conference

JN151841 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1708 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Damascus, 15 Oct (SANA) — The People's Assembly delegation headed by Shakir As'id, chairman of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly, returned here today after participating in the IPU's 76th conference held in Buenos Aires from 6-11 October.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, As'id said the conference discussed the political, economic, and social situation in the world as well as the parliamentarians' efforts to apply human rights principles during armed disputes and their moves within the framework of the International Year for Peace to eliminate

the results of political, financial, and trade imperialism in the world; to push the issue of Namibia's independence forward; and to eradicate racial discrimination in South Africa. The conference also discussed the Soviet proposal to limit and end nuclear testing. [passage omitted]

Radio Notes Jallud Meeting With Ba'th Party Official

JN152124 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli — Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the leadership of the 1 September Revolution, today received Comrade Tawfiq Salihah, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, who arrived in Tripoli last night to take part in the meetings of the secretariat of the pan-Arab command of the Arab revolutionary forces.

They discussed fraternal relations between the two countries andconcentrated on the need to strengthen these relations to serve the causes of the Arab nation and harness Arab resources to confront the threats and challenges facing Arab destiny.

The meetings of the Secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces began in Tripoli today under the chairmanship of Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud. The conferees will discuss ways to confront imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary plots against the Arab nation. During the first session, the topics on the agenda were reviewed so the necessary decisions could be made.

Peres, Shamir Reach 'Agreement, Understanding'

TA161535 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1525 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel outside the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] The meeting between Peres and Shamir ended a short time ago, this time on a favorable note. There is agreement and understanding between the two men regarding most of the disputed issues on the agenda. This evening at 1900 [1700 GMT], a delegation of the Alignment Knesset faction will approach President Herzog and propose Yitzhaq Shamir as the Israeli prime minister. It seems now that Shamir's government will be sworn in next Monday [20 October].

We do not know yet what has exactly been decided between the two men. We can only tell you that since this morning the following proposal has been discussed: Shamir will present a government made up of 25 ministers, including Yitzhaq Moda'i in a capacity as minister without portfolio. As for the appointment of an ambassador to the United States, the following solution was put forth: In his capacity as foreign minister, Peres will have the exclusive right to propose candidates for the job of ambassador. Any candidates will be jointly agreed upon by Shamir and Peres. The selection process would end at a predetermined date, of approximately 3 months. Shamir would state that he does not rule out any candidates, including those proposed in the past by Peres and rejected by him.

This morning, the Alignment proposed that Peres should present Shamir with a sealed list of candidates, out of which Shamir would pick the man he favors. However, the Likud rejected this proposal.

We should point out that Yosi Beilin's name as Peres' candidate for the job of ambassador to Washington was not mentioned today. The Likud agreed to support special' Knesset legislation which would enable the appointment of Beilin as a deputy minister in the Foreign Ministry despite the fact that he is not a Knesset member as required by the Basic Law: The Government. Indeed, this may solve this particular case.

It should be noted that a proposal very similar to the one we have just described was put forth to the Alignment by Minister Moshe Nisim. However, it was rejected outright. It seems that the situation was today more favorable for an agreement. As said, an agreement in principle has been attained.

The parties are now dealing with the specifics of the agreement. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has already lef the Prime Minister's Office, but Ministers Moshe Shahal, Moshe Nisim, and other aides are continuing their deliberations. Attorney General Yosef Harish is currently at the Prime Minister's Office and his arrival here apparently shows that an agreement has been attained and that its various legal aspects are currently being discussed.

One Dead, 68 Wounded in Jerusalem Attack

TA160525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Dov Porat, 46, from Holon was killed in the terrorist attack near Dung Gate in Jerusalem; 68 people were wounded. The condition of one of the wounded is critical and nine are suffering from medium wounds. The others are suffering from slight wounds; 29 of them were released from the hospital last night.

Three Soviet-made hand grenades were thrown at Giv'ati Brigade recruits and their family members a short while after the recruits took their soldiers' oath at the Western Wall. The man who was killed is the father of one of the recruits. The commander of the recruits noted that it was impossible to identify those who threw the hand grenades since they came from the side and acted under the cover of darkness. He told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the site of the incident was guarded but the hand grenades were thrown after the soldiers parted from their parents and were about to board buses, when there was a great deal of commotion at the place.

The security forces detained 29 suspects. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that more than 10 were taken into custody last night, following an interrogation. It is assumed that more than two terrorists participated in the attack. They were familiar with the site, had surveilled it, and after the attack took advantage of the commotion to escape.

Searches were renewed at the site of the incident early this morning, with people from criminal identification laboratories also involved. Searches were conducted in the village of Silwan as well. Our correspondent adds that the Jordan bridges have been closed.

Peres, Rabin Comment on Attack

TA160605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says the security forces will make every effort to capture the terrorists who carried out the attack in Jerusalem.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says he does not believe the attack was directed against soldiers in particular. The terrorists had planned to perpetrate a terrorist attack at this time and last night found an appropriate setting for their operation. In a talk with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, the defense minister said that such an attack reminds us that even when everybody is engaged in routine matters and activities, eyes should be wide open to see the dangers lurking around us.

[Begin recording] [Rabin] To my great regret, although all public attention is directed to domestic affairs, this murderous incident came to remind us that terror still exists and that all of us, first and foremost the security forces but also the entire population, should be vigilant and alert to the fact that terrorist acts are perpetrated here and there.

[Tal] Do you view this attack, at this place and against armed soldiers, as an action with a great deal of daring?

[Rabin] I would not define it as daring. I define it as an action which was perpetrated here, in a crowded city, against a concentration of buses that in this case were loaded with soldiers, but this action could have also been carried out against a concentration of civilians. It is difficult for me to assume that this was specifically planned against soldiers. I think that the PLO terror wants to attack and harm us at every place, in every manner, and indiscriminately. The fact that this time the attack was against soldiers was apparently simply a result of their design: They apparently planned to carry out an attack at this time and sought the appropriate setting and concentration.

[Tal] Are you in fact saying that this attack was unavoidable?

[Rabin] I do not want to say that anything is unavoidable. If the circumstances had been different it might have been prevented. The fact is that the attack did take place. This is the important fact.

[Tal] Hand grenades were used here. What make were they?

[Rabin] The terrorists used hand grenades. These were not IDF issue, according to an initial investigation. In other words, the equipment used in this attack belongs to an armed terrorist body.

[Tal] Can one perhaps learn from this attack that terrorists on this front, which had been quiet for a long time, possess different kinds of weapons which we are not yet aware of?

[Rabin] I am convinced that terrorist bodies still have arms. If they choose not to use them this is because of their own difficulties and not due to their lack of desire to do so.

[Tal] What can the security forces do at this site, after the incident? What will happen now?

[Rabin] I imagine that all the security bodies active in this city and outside it — the police, the security services, the Army — will do everything they can to uncover the terrorist group involved. They will continue to act to prevent such attacks. At the same time, I would like to mention that it is impossible to absolutely prevent terror as long as there are terrorist organizations that get support and that want to act.

I would also like to express condolences to the family of the dead man, the parent of one of the soldiers who were sworn in. I would also like to wish speedy recovery to the wounded. [end recording]

Protest Made to Egypt Over PLO Activity

TA161031 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1025 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that in the wake of the PLO's announcement in Cairo [assuming responsibility for 15 October terror attack in Jerusalem], Israel this morning sent a protest to Egypt regarding the fact that the latter grants aid and asylum to the PLO. This protest was handed to Ambassador Basyuni this morning by Foreign Ministry Assistant Director General Tzvi Qedar. The PLO's activity in Cairo is not compatible with the new wind blowing in the relations between the two countries, Israel's protest to Egypt states.

Soviet Charge Not 'Worthy of Comment'

TA151620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem said this evening that the Soviet charges of Israeli assistance to the rebels in Afghanistan is not even worthy of comment. A general of the Soviet General Staff Command said in Moscow earlier today that the Soviet Union would not be able to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan until the United States, Pakistan, and Israel cease their involvement with the rebels. The Soviet general was speaking upon the commencement of the pulloutof 8,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan. This is reported by our correspondent Gid'on Remez.

Arens Condemns Settlers for Provoking IDF

TA151920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens has condemned the settlers who engaged in a scuffle with IDF soldiers, saying that the Jewish presence in Judaea and Samaria must never involve taking the law into one's own hands. Arens said that the fight against the IDF is neither right nor wise. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that Minister Arens was addressing the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. Arens believes that the settlement drive should continue, but at the same time it should take the economic constraints into account.

MK Edri Predicts 'Positive Development' With Togo

TA140917 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
14 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Knesset Member Rafi Edri, chairman of the Alignment faction, has returned from a visit to Togo, where he gave the country's leaders a message from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Edri said he had been impressed by the sympathetic attitude toward Peres and the Israeli Government, and he predicted an important and positive development in relations with that country. Edri reported that he had also visited another country, without mentioning its name.

Edri said his trip had been made possible after an African figure visited Israel 3 weeks previously for talks with Prime Minister Peres and himself.

Goren Denies Claims of Detainee Maltreatment

TA151133 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of government activities in the territories, denies Amnesty International's claims of mal-

treatment of Arab detainees in Israel and southern Lebanon. Goren said that although he has not yet received Amnesty's annual report, the cases referred to in the media are fabricated. In a talk with our correspondent in the territories, Arye Gus, Goren stressed that the security forces have explicit orders to abstain from hitting detainees.

AL-FAJR on 'Open Bridges Policy' in West Bank

TA151526 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
13 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — *Al-Fajr* has learned from a reliable source in Amman that a group of international observers will shortly undertake supervision of the open bridges policy between Jordan and Israel. This group will supervise the crossing operation over the bridges after the commissioning of modern equipment that will replace a large number of employees on the bridges.

Arrivals from Amman to the West Bank will obtain special permits issued by the Jordanian Government. Those departing from the West Bank will receive Israeli exit permits. Some of the international observers will take over a number of senior posts currently held by Jordanian and Israeli officers.

The source added that certain contacts and talks are taking place at present between the two sides in a third country.

West Bank Lawyers Seek To Join Jordanian Bar

TA151520 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
11 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Jerusalem — It has been learned that a number of lawyers who work in West Bank courts will pay a visit to Amman in the coming days to discuss ways to join the Jordanian Lawyers Association.

During the past week some of these lawyers embarked on establishing a preparatory committee called "The Palestinian Lawyers Committee." One of its aims is to exert efforts with the Jordanian Lawyers Association to be affiliated with it.

It should be noted that there are 200 lawyers in the West Bank.

Economist Criticizes Cairo-Amman Bank

TA151925 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English
10 Oct 86 pp 9, 15

[Article by economist Dr Samir 'Abdallah, instructor at Al-Najah University in Nabulus]

[Text] Shmu'el Goren, the Israeli coordinator of activity of the Israeli Defense Ministry in the occupied territories, announced in mid-September that Israel agreed to open a branch of the Cairo-Amman Bank in Nablus. Goren revealed some of the conditions under which this bank will be allowed to operate and on the prolonged negotiations between the Israelis and Jordanians that preceded the announcement of the opening of the bank.

In this article, I will discuss the objectives and goals of such a plan. But before I get into this, I would like to remind the reader of an earlier initiative by a group of Palestinian businessmen and financiers more than two years ago to establish a local bank. This group applied for a license to open such a bank. They held intensive talks with the Jordanian and Israeli authorities with the intention of reaching an agreement on what this bank will be allowed to do.

However, this initiative failed because of unreasonable conditions both the Jordanians and Israelis demanded before giving them a license to open the bank. Why then do we see that both Jordan and Israel have now changed their earlier positions when it comes to opening the Cairo-Amman branch as opposed to opening a local bank?

It is hard to accurately answer this question because the initiators of the idea of a local bank did not explain why they decided to give up on it. Could the reason have been that they realized the impracticality of the project from an economic angle under the restricted Israeli and Jordanian conditions? Or is it that either one or both of the parties vetoed this project? Could it also be that both Jordan and Israel felt that such a bank would have built a local economic infrastructure, something neither one wants?

No one can deny that a developed banking system is necessary to any economy. It can regulate capital and develop the economy. It can also help the economic acitivity by supplying society with the necessary money for investments.

But what can the bank do under the present conditions of the occupied territories and under joint Israeli and Jordanian control? Would opening a branch of the Cairo-Amman Bank really resolve the problems created by the absence of financial sources in the occupied territories?

Let us first consider the issue of deposits. It is possible that this bank will attract part of the local people's savings. It may even encourage people to save more. But the bank actually may hurt many small financial institutions which have been doing this kind of work.

A second point to make here is that some local business may open accounts in this bank. But because there is some kind of control by the Bank of Israel over the deposits those who will go ahead and open accounts will do it out of necessity only. This will not be any different than what they have been doing with Israeli banks. No business will be ready to give this bank all its accounts. In other words, no one wants his income open to the tax department.

As for borrowing, this will depend on the nature of loans the bank will offer. Would it be able to present short or long term investment loans? What kind of credit can it give to its customers within the limited economic activity?

It is hard to find answers to these questions right now. But with Israeli control over bank operations, we can say that every loan will be scrutinized by the Israeli authorities who will give the final approval. In this way the Israelis will be able to direct the loans for their own political and economic goals. Through this control,

Israel will be able to supervise the flow of money which will go through this bank. It is obvious that such supervision will not be merely professional.

What is important concerning functioning of the bank is that since it will be considered a recognized Jordanian representation in the occupied territories, it will become an arm of the Jordanian financial system here. In addition to giving out loans the bank will be legally allowed to follow up these loans and prosecute people who default in making the payments.

The bank can also demand that all public institutions such as the municipalities, village councils, cooperatives and maybe unions open accounts in it. This will make all these institutions vulnerable to Israeli control.

Control over the bank's operations is done by three methods: controlling the amount of compulsory reserves, regulating the discount rate, and controlling the amount of free market activity. The third method is inoperable because there is no financial market. As for the second method, we still do not know what the discount rate will be. If it is in Israeli shekels and US dollars, the Bank of Israel will control it. The Central Bank of Jordan will control the Jordanian dinar.

How are the compulsory reserves going to be paid, particularly those linked to the shekel and dollar? It is not expected that Israel will allow the dollar to leave the country in light of the tight Israeli measures, and the Jordanian Central Bank will not be expected to deal with the shekel.

What if the bank has trouble finding enough shekels? How would it manage? Would it buy shekels in dollars or dinars from the Bank of Israel based on the official Israeli price?

The opening of the bank in the occupied territories is not a mere technical process as the bank owners and the Jordanian authorities would like to believe. It is clear that it came as a first step towards normalization of relations (between Israel and Jordan) which have been given a push forward following the freeze on political coordination between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization. It indicates the level of cooperation between the Jordanian regime and Israel at the expense of the Palestinian people. This cooperation aims at bringing both parties close to their dream, which is to cancel the role of the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and to impose a solution on the Palestinians based on the Camp David agreements and the Reagan plan.

This solution will give the Israelis control over the land and Jordan control over the people. Both parties believe that such a solution is possible, and both can therefore cover-up their earlier failures. The Jordanian regime failed to regain the land but through a share in administration it will be able to regain it. Israel also failed to impose control over the Palestinian people, and by this it will get Jordanian help in controlling the Palestinians.

AL-FAJR Says Syria Behind Palestinian 'Massacres'

TA151843 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
13 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "The Continuing Conspiracy in Lebanon"]

[Text] The defenders of the camps in Lebanon and of the defenseless children, women, and the elderly have become in the definition of the Syrian regime "rioters" who should be arrested and eliminated.

Thus, the Syrian regime has reached the apex of its headlong plunge into the bloody conspiracy against our Palestinian people in Lebanon as well as against the Lebanese people themselves on their own homeland and over their soil. If the mercenary Amal gangs are the military arm of this regime, as we have reiterated time and again during the continuing aggression against the Palestinian refugee camps all over Lebanon, this regime is alone responsible for the consequences of the current massacres.

The Syrian regime executed Shaykh Subhi al-Salih, deputy chairman of the higher Islamic council in Lebanon, several days ago because this patriotic and energetic thinking Lebanese shaykh was among the advocates of co-existence and national unity between all Lebanese sects, which is in contradiction and opposition to the positions of Damascus' rulers over Lebanese soil.

In the same vein, the Syrian regime continues its aggressive effortsto eliminate the Palestinian national presence in Lebanon, because the maintenance, continuity, and interaction of this presence with the Lebanese national movement means the unity of the Palestinian-Lebanese national movement in confronting Syrian domination.

To the extent that the Damascus regime works to split the Palestinian national movement and to wreck the chances of dialogue between the PLO factions by exerting pressure on members of the Salvation Front, as well as through coercion and force, it works, at the same time, to break up the Lebanese national movement and eliminate any effective role for it in protecting Lebanese soil, sovereignty and people.

Why does the Syrian regime do this? And why does it persist in rejecting all forms of conciliation and solidarity? These questions are related to the curse afflicting present Arab centers in which the waste of Arab blood as well as Arab potential and capacity continue by means of an Arab hand soiled with disgrace and shame and by another non-Arab hand that has found the opportunity to strike at all sides.

September Price Index Rises 1.9 Percent

TA151530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The consumer price index rose by 1.9 percent in September. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein points out that this increase reflects a rise in the price of vegetables, fruits, and education services. According to data released by the

Central Bureau of Statistics, the index has increased by some 12 percent since the beginning of the year.

An increase was registered in all consumable goods last month. The cost of education services rose due to an increase in education taxes. Tax brackets will be adjusted in the October paychecks due on 1 November and take-home pay will rise by 1 to 1.5 percent.

Treasurey officials say that the September increase is in line with forecasts and that it appears that the rate of monthly inflation has steadied at 1.5 percent. The officials add that an extraordinary index rise is also foreseen in October due particularly to the rise in the cost of vegetables, fruits, and housing services, which are adjusted every 3 months.

The Histadrut secretary general has said that the increase should signal a red light since it shows that price control has slackened. Stability should be maintained and the Histadrut will help this cause, Mr Qeysar said.

LIBYA

Member of 'Underground' Group Confesses U.S. Links

NC160806 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The television of the Great al-Jamahiriyah last night broadcast the confessions of a member of the Enemies of God group [Zumrat a'da' Allah], one of the stray dogs who works against the Arab Libyan people and Islam. The stray dog Ahmad Muhammad al-Fallah admitted that he had joined an underground political organization run by U.S. intelligence, which is the enemy of free nations.

Al-Fallah, who served as a deputy secretary in this organization, confessed that his group had received orders from U.S. intelligence through one of its foreign agents. The organization was instructed to make use of the opportunity provided by the failed and barbaric joint U.S.-NATO attack on the Great al-Jamahiriyah. Its mission was to assassinate any revolutionary elements who would try to mobilize fellow Libyans to confront this attack, as well as the friends of the Libyan people who help them to be strong militarily and who give them assistance in assimilating modern technology.

Al-Fallah confessed that he had received a telephone call from a U.S. intelligence agent, the stray dog Salih al-Qatrani, which was the go-ahead signal for the assassination of revolutionaries through deceptive and treacherous means.

Al-Fallah also admitted that his organization seeks to serve U.S. and Zionist imperialist interests in the Greater al-Jamahiriyah, as well as in other Arab and non-Arab countries of the region. He brazenly admitted that the action taken by the Enemies of God in the wake of the U.S.-NATO aggression expressed their unambiguous support for the barbaric and aborted raid against the Arab and Muslim Libyan people.

Al-Fallah finally conceded that his activities reflected a misunderstanding of Islam and that the words of God were being misused to benefit the political aims of U.S. imperialism. This, he affirmed, was done at the behest of U.S. intelligence organs, which are inimical to all peoples.

Al-Qadhdhafi Inspects Coastal Fortifications

LD152339 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Yesterday, the armed masses of the vanguard of the armed people, who have the will and the perseverance, received the brother leader of the revolution, the leader of triumph and defiance, with happy mass festivities during his inspection visit, which he paid today [as heard] to inspect the fortifications and barricades which are under construction along the Libyan Arab coast.

During his inspection tour, the leader of triumph and defiance saw from close range the vanguards of the armed people, which are working hard with high morale planting strategic mines in addition to erecting barbed wire in order to transform the coastal strip into a hell that will burn anyone who dares to come close to it.

The cheers of those who were working, those of the vanguard of the armed people, rose high, stressing the spirit of defiance and confrontation of the arrogance of American imperialism. They gathered around the leader of triumph and defiance, chanting slogans saluting the Great al-Fatih revolution. This took place in every position inspected by the brave leader of the revolution. They chanted "Raspberry twice to America and Britain" and "We are waiting for them, so are the fish." They declared their firm insistence on responding to each strike with twice its force to any one of the enemies who tries to tread on this coast. With chanting voices and hardworking hands, in mining the coast, fortifying it, and digging trenches, they stressed their readiness to carry out the death order in defending its land and [word indistinct], [passage indistinct].

Receives Sudanese Education Minister

JN152031 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1755 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Sirt, 15 Oct (SUNA) — Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has apprised [Sudanese Education Minister] Bakri Ahmad 'Adil and the accompanying delegation of the efforts he exerted to hammer out a solution for the problems between Sduan and Ethiopia, in addition to his efforts to mediate between Garang and the government to end the fighting in the south. This took place during a meeting with the minister and the delegation in presence of Sudan's ambassador in the city of Sirt.

Al-Qadhdhafi also told the delegation about the results of his recent meeting with the Ethiopian leader. He said he received a message from Mengistu 2 days ago which pertains to his discussions in Ethiopia. Al-Qadhdhafi stressed Libya's keenness to exert its utmost to arrive at a solution for the south within the framework of Sudan's unity. He pledged to continue his efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of the problem and to reinforce relations between Sduan and Ethiopia.

Education Minister 'Adil conveyed Sudan's thanks, the thanks of State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani, and the thanks of Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi for his efforts. He stressed Sduan will continue the dialogue with Ethiopia to clear the atmosphere between the two countries. He added Sudan will also continue to look for a suitable formula to preserve Sudan's unity and its Arab and Islamic identity.

Libya also donated to Sudan, during the delegations visit, 50,000 tons of crude oil which will be shipped next week.

It is worth noting that the delegation accompanying Education Minister Bakri Ahmad 'Adil consists of [words indistinct] Ahmad 'Umar, member of the Political Bureau of the Unionist Democratic Party, and Dr Ahmad Bilal, member of the Constituent Assembly.

Syrian Ba'th Official Arrives in Tripoli for Meeting

JN151834 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli — Comrade Tawfiq Salihah, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, has arrived in Tripoli to attend the meetings of the general Secretariat of the Arab Revolutionary Forces Pan-Arab Command which will begin today.

Comrade Salihah made a statement to a SANA correspondent in Tripoli and conveyed the greetings of the Arab people in Syria and of President leader Hafiz al-Asad to the Arab people in fraternal Libya and to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. In his statement, Comrade Salihah referred to Syria's constant stand to rally Arab resources to bolster Arab steadfastness and foil imperialist and Zionsit schemes and plots against the Arab nation.

Comrade Salihah reiterated Syria's stand alongside the fraternal Libyan Arab people, referring to the assertions of the leader of the march of Arab steadfastness, Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, during his historic visit to fraternal Libya, that any aggression against Libya is an aggression against Syria.

Concluding his statement, Comrade Salihah expressed confidence in the inevitability of the Arab masses' triumph, of the liberation of occupied territories, and of the regaining of usurped Arab rights.

It is noteworthy that the General Secretariat of the Arab Revolutionary Forces will discuss ways to confront imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary schemes and ways to confront the parties to Camp David and the agent regimes in Cairo and Baghdad, the king of treason in Morocco, and the clique of the deviationist Palestinian right wing led by 'Arafat, which all represent the defeatist, capitulationist course of treason conspiring against our national and pan-Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian cause.

JANA Comments on Fortification of Libyan Coastline

LD152228 Tripoli JANA in English
1815 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 11, al-Tomor 15, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — the Libyan Arab masses decided through their People's congresses in various areas of Great Jamahiriyha to immediately join now to actively contribute in building fortifications and planting strategic mines all along the Libyan Arab coast and turn it into an armed fortress and all that will burn whoever tries to touch the freedom and the security of the Libyan Arab people. JANA's domestic affairs editor commented on this resolution by saying:

"The swift immediate response from the Libyan Arab masses through the Basic People's Congresses — The owner of authority, wealth and arms — to the call from the leader of victory and defiance and his instigation towards fortification of the coast to turn it into advanced battle line ready at any moment to repulse and foil any attempt of assault on Great Jamahriyah.

"This response comes to provide the decisive evidence on the extent of deep awareness of the Libyan Arab masses and their confirmed keenness to always mobilise to confront with boldness and firmness all U.S.-Zionist plots and to foil any initiative aimed at touching the freedom and the dignity of this part of the big Arab homeland."

JANA's editor confirmed that the immediate response from the masses of the People's Congresses to contribute in building fortifications to defend the Libyan Arab coast had embodied the readiness of the Libyan Arab masses to carry out the order of death and their allegience to their leader in victory and defiance. The frank dialogues and the constructive bold ideas put forward in the People's congresses by men and women on the frank desire and active contribution in the process of fortification are all indicaters to the fact that direct people's democracy, through which the basic people's congresses practice, are the natural right way and the masses' only choice everywhere to form their [word indistinct] decide their destiny and draft the aspects of their future.

He went on to say: "Arab masses' joining in the process of mining their coast and building the needed fortifications make any aggressive attempt on Great Jamahiriyah very costly, enormously dangerous, make the enemies reap death and destruction and bring back to the minds the fact that this Libyan Arab shore — whichduring the Libyan Arab jihad against the foreign invasion at the turn of the century was turned into a graveyard for the invaders and a hell the aggressors went through when their bodies were burned after their dreams of having a prominade on this beach were evaporated.

"The waters of the Libyan Arab shore, that touch its soft sands in peace time are in harmony with the peaceful life, will turn in one moment into sweeping waves to stain the aggressors' reputation and sweep whoever think it likeable."

U.S. Port Call in Israel Criticized

LD151718 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The commander of the U.S. 6th War Fleet, Vice Admiral Kendall Moranville, has announced that the U.S. forces will carry out naval maneuvers in conjunction with Zionist enemy forces this month. Moranville, who arrived yesterday in the occupied harbor of Haifa aboard a U.S. war vessel armed with guided missiles, said that the U.S. forces and the forces of the enemy have exercise plans involving encountering submarines and general operations as part of the U.S.-Zionist joint forces.

The JANA military affairs editor comments on these maneuvers: The extent of complete coordination and close connection between the U.S. administration and the Zionist enemy against the existence of the Arab nation is no secret to anybody anymore. The 6th Fleet, which is roaming the waters of the Mediterranean, is ready, as are stationary bases that protect the Zionist enemy and cover its war operations. This fleet is a central point in the strategic agreement signed between the U.S. Administration and the Zionist enemy in 1982. The tasks of the 6th Fleet in the region can be summarized as providing logistic support and spying for

the enemy. This war fleet constitutes a direct threat to the Arab nation, and it threatens those living around the Mediterranean Sea. All peace-loving people and forces should do that which is necessary to rid the Mediterranean of this fleet, which is considered the main obstacle to turning the Mediterranean Sea into a lake of peace.

These provocative maneuvers constitute a danger and the massing of the 6th Fleet units and 7,000 U.S. soldiers in the occupied harbor of Haifa hides a U.S.-Zionist intention to carry out military action in the region. The Arab nation is stronger than the U.S. war fleets; just remember that Arabs in Lebanon recently forced the 6th Fleet to flee to the high seas.

SUDAN

Radio SPLA Claims 33 Government Troops Killed

EA131523 (Clandestine) Radio SPLA in English 1300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Reports from Rumbek say that SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion under the overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Bona Abang Dhol and under operational command of Major Andrew (Atem Malik) shelled and raided Rumbek enemy garrison for 3 successive days from 30 September to 2 October this year.

Correspondents of the Radio SPLA in Rumbek say that well over 33 enemy soldiers have been killed and 71 others were seriously wounded, and 3 (?4G-2) heavy machine guns [as heard] of the enemy were put out of action. [passage omitted]

Finance Minister Details Results of European Tour

JN152011 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] London, Oct. 15 (SUNA) The European Economic Community (EEC) has agreed to grant the Suuan a sum of 180 US dollars [figure as received] within the context of Lome Convention to help support the country's economy, Finance Minister Dr. Bashir 'Umar who is now here said.

The minister said that he had signed during his participation in the talks of Lome third convention held recently in Brussels an agreement with the EEC by virture of which the latter will grant Sudan 42.5 ecus — about 45 million US dollars — to support the peanut exports and industries.

He further stated that he had completed negotiations on Sudan's program of Lome third convention adding that a delegation from the EEC is expected to arrive here at the beginning of next month to sign the said program by virture of which the Sudan is due to obtain 145 million ecus — 130 million of which as a grant and the other 15 million in a form of a soft loan.

The minister said he had managed to obtain during his visit to Stockholm the agreement of the Arab Fund for Economic Development (AFED) to grant the Sudan a 6 million dollar loan to be used for maintenance of trains.

As for his visit to Rome the minister said he had revived talks concerning a 20 million dollar loan that had been demanded by the president of the former Transitional Government pointing out that the signing of the said loan would be carried out during a visit to be made by an Italian economic delegation to Sudan next month.

The Italian Government has agreed to implement the projects of medical supply stores proposed to be installed in various Sudanese towns and that it also agreed to provide with equipment 190 artesians currently being digged in the country, the minister said.

Italy agreed to release the 15 million dollars rest of a loan of 35 million dollars which it granted to the Sudan for purchasing agricultural inputs and it also agreed to grant Sudan about 8.5 million dollars to be utilized for maintenance of a railway line in Kordofan, western Sudan, he added.

The minister also said he had completed talks on a soft loan of 22.5 million dollars to be paid as debts demanded by an Italian company from the Sudan.

The minister expressed satisfaction over the results of the tour he started late last month that comprised the United States, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, and Britain where he is now joining the premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's delegation.

Al-Mahdi Comments on Talks With Rebel Movement

JN151855 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Oct 15 (SUNA) — [passage omitted] The prime minister who is currently on visit to Britain on the last phase of his tour which took him to the United States and Turkey pointed out that the government had opened all channels dialogue with rebels leader Col. John Garang before deciding to halt negotiations with the rebels following the downing of the civilian airliner by them last August.

Al-Mahdi revealed that a Libyan envoy met him in Khartoum before his recent visit to Saudi Arabia telling him of the rebels readiness to come to Khartoum and start negotiations with the government but the envoy came back again and told him that the rebels refused to come in fear of being arrested.

All these stands prove the unseriousness and unreadiness [passage indistinct] till they prove their readiness to [enter] negotiations.

I believe that the rebels movement is under the control of Ethiopia and the only way for the success of the negotiations is that either the movement takes the green light from Ethiopia to sit for negotiations or liberates itself from Ethiopia's hegemony, Al-Mahdi concluded. [passage omitted]

the examinations several times.

ETHIOPIA

Economic, Scientific Protocol Signed with SFRY

EA111504 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Revolutionary Ethiopia and Yugoslavia today signed an economic, scientific, and technical protocol to carry out various joint development and construction projects.

The two countries reached this agreement at the ninth meeting of the Revolutionary Ethiopia and SFRY Economic, Scientific, and Technical Joint Commission, which was held at the National Committee for Central Planning office hall for 5 days beginning 6 October. The agreement came after the commission had assessed the implementation of the agreements reached at the eighth meeting.

The two sides have agreed to cooperate in agriculture, industry, electricity, trade, scientific, and technical matters. Particular emphasis was placed on the agricultural sector, and the two sides pledged to make all necessary efforts to expedite the work of the Nekemte Agro-Industrial Project, which was started in Welega region.

In the mining sector, they have agreed to carry out a joint study on ways and means of utilizing mines in the Asmara area.

After assessing the work on the electrical power line jointly undertaken by the electrical power organizations of the two countries, they reached agreement on the conditions under which joint projects will be implemented in the future. In addition, this document said that the two countries will sign a new trade protocol in 1987.

They have also agreed that Yugoslavia would send experts in various fields to Ethiopia, offer scholarships to Ethiopians, and arrange study tours in Yugoslavia. The agreement was signed in the presence of the participants in the ninth meeting of the joint commission of the two countries on the Ethiopian side by Comrade Yoseph Muleta, WPE Central Committee member, minister of state for farms, and chairman of the commission on the Ethiopian side; and on the Yugoslavian side by Comrade Franciska Herga, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and president of the joint commission.

Finance Minister Departs for DPRK for Economic Talks

EA122029 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] The Revolutionary Ethiopian and DPRK Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Joint Commissions' third meeting will be held in Pyongyang for 5 days starting next Tuesday [14 Oct]. The meeting will assess the joint cooperative agricultural, industrial, mining, and energy projects started between the two countries and will discuss future plans. In the agricultural sector of the economy, which has been given particular attention, the meeting will examine the Omo valley, which is under study for joint development, and the activities of the Meki-Ziway livestock development project. Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, WPE Central Committee Politburo alternate member and finance minister, departed for Pyongyang today at the head of a nine-man revolutionary Ethiopian delegation to attend this meeting.

UGANDA

Cardinal Nsubuga Appeals for Talks With Rebels

NC151947 Paris AFP in English 1932 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Kampala, Oct 15 (AFP) — Uganda's Roman Catholic primate, Emmanuel Cardinal Nsubuga, appealed Wednesday to both President Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance government and rebels in the north of the East African country to lay down their arms and hold a round-table conference.

Such a conference would facilitate a peaceful political settlement that would resolve the problems in the country, the cardinal said in a statement issued in Kampala on Wednesday.

"I call on those fighting in the north to put down their arms and come together to a round-table with the government to solve our problems politically," he said.

He was the first national leader to call for peace talks between the new government of President Yoweri Museveni and the anti-government rebels in northern Uganda, who are mainly ex-soldiers who served under regimes ousted by the NRM [National Resistance Movement] last January.

President Museveni said in a speech here last week that he was ready to talk with anyone, except people who had murdered Ugandans in the past — a stipulation which would appear to exclude many of the present rebel leaders.

Cardinal Nsubuga appealed to the government in Kampala to do all it could to facilitate the peace talks.

He said that Ugandans had enjoyed considerable peace in the country since the new government came to power, and all people were "saddened" to hear of the fighting which broke out in the north in August.

He also urged Uganda's five million Catholics to pray for peace.

CAMEROON

Biya Receives CAR Minister, Kolingba Message

AB111442 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] A Central African special envoy was this morning received in audience by the head of state, President Paul Biya, at State House today. The envoy, Central Africa's minister of foreign affairs [title as heard], Christophe Grelombe, told Radio Cameroon that he was bearer of a special message from President Andre Kolingba to his Cameroonian counterpart. He did not, however, disclose the contents of the message.

CHAD

France Grants Loan for Agricultural Development

AB111216 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Governments of France and Chad this morning signed an agreement in Ndjamena. (Michel Fourbes), director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, signed for Chad, while [name indistinct], head of the Mission for Cooperation and (?Cultural Action), signed for France. Under the agreement, France will grant Chad 500 million CFA francs to be used in the agro-pastoral sector in the Sudan zone. It will be used to finance extension services for cotton, peanuts, and rice production. [passage omitted].

GABON

President Bongo Appoints New Military Chiefs

AB101700 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] We now know the successor of Minister of Housing General Ba Oumar, who died last Friday following a heart attack. Thus, by decree signed today by President Omar Bongo, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Idriss Ngari has been appointed chief of General Staff. So, Gen Ngari is now heading Gabon's highest military organs, which have also been reorganized. [passage omitted]

President Omar Bongo also appointed Major General (Paul Hilare Dossovo) as deputy chief of General Staff. [passage omitted]

Sao Tome's Pinto da Costa Ends Visit

AB132105 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] The head of state this morning saw off Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto da Costa, who has ended a 24-hour working visit to Libreville. Pinto da Costa took the opportunity of his visit to Libreville to discuss with President Omar Bongo bilateral, African, and world issues.

ZAIRE

Kinshasa Governor Suspended for 'Reasons of State'

AB141224 Paris AFP in French 2002 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Oct (AFP) — Mrs Nzuji wa Mbombo, governor of the city of Kinshasa, has just been suspended for "reasons of state" from the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] Central Committee, currently in session, Zairian radio announced Monday evening.

The radio gave no further details on that decision, which affects one other woman of the Central Committee, which comprises 90 members and 12 alternate members, but observers point out that regional governors are also regional chairmen of the MPR, which is therefore the case for the governor of Kinshasa.

It should be recalled that last month Mrs wa Mbombo ordered the closure of more than half of the brothels in Kinshasa.

Togolese Envoy Brings Mobutu Eyadema Message

AB132129 Paris AFP in French 1856 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Oct (AFP) — Atsou Koffi Amega, Togolese minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Kinshasa on 13 October coming from Lome with a message from President Gnassingbe Eyadema to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, AZAP announced, adding that the Togolese foreign minister is accompanied by Koffi Djondo, the minister of state enterprises.

The contents of the message were not released, but it is recalled in the Zairian capital that after the coup attempt against General Eyadema's regime last month, President Mobutu had put a detachment of paratroopers at Togo's disposal.

Ambassadorial Level Ties Established With Haiti

AB102120 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1612 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Oct (AZAP) — The Executive Council of Zaire and the Government of Haiti, wishing to promote a spirit of mutual understanding and to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between their two countries and their respective peoples, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with effect from 1 October 1986.

This was contained in a joint statement signed on 1 October in New York on behalf of Zaire by Citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for foreign affairs, and on behalf of the Republic of Haiti by its foreign minister, Jean-Baptiste Hilaire.

The statement pointed out that the two governments expressed their conviction that this agreement will contribute to developing commercial, economic, and cultural relations for the mutual benefit of the two countries and in the interest of peace and international cooperation. It will also help promote the principles of international law in the relations between states and

strengthen the historical ties existing between black African peoples throughout the world.

Kengo wa Dondo, Moroccan Envoy Discuss Relations

AB141940 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1255 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 Oct (AZAP) — The profound friendship existing between the peoples of Zaire and Morocco as well as the administrative cooperation existing between their countries was at the center of the discussions held this morning during an audience granted Abderrahim Benabdejalil, minister delegate to the Moroccan prime minister in charge of administrative affairs, currently on a 6-day friendly visit to Zaire, by First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo at his private residence in Binza.

The executive coordinator of the party state also held discussions with his visitor on the possibility of strengthening Zairian-Moroccan relations in the economic and commercial fields. On this issue, the minister delegate to the Moroccan prime minister said his country envisages the establishment of permanent contacts between Zairian and Moroccan economic operators to strengthen Moroccan-Zairian relations in this field.

Mr Abderrahim Benabdejalil took the occasion to convey to the first state commissioner a message of friendship and fraternal greetings from his Moroccan counterpart.

Mr Abderrahim Benabdejalil, who is on his first visit to Zaire, also stated that his visit would enable him to discover the country of authenticity. He praised the legendary hospitality and warm welcome of the people of Zaire. I will return home with many memories of and love for this country, he concluded. The guest of the Department of Civil Service, Mr Benabdejalil, leaves Kinshasa on Sunday [19 Oct]. He was introduced to the first state commissioner by Citizen Kembukuswa ne Nlaza, state commissioner for civil service.

Agreement To Be Implemented

AB142130 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1515 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 14 Oct (AZAP) — Abderrahim Benabdejalil, Morocco's minister delegate to the prime minister charged with administrative matters, and Citizen Kembukuswa ne Nlaza, state commissioner for civil service, have decided to revitalize and in particular to implement the terms of the agreement signed in Rabat on 20 May 1985 in the areas of training, exchange of experts, and administrative reorganization, according to a final communique given to AZAP on Friday, after the visit of the Moroccan minister delegate to Zaire.

In the field of training, Morocco promised its support for the creation of a National School for Public Administration (ENAP) in Zaire. It will provide for the training of a team of Zairian trainers at the Moroccan National School of Administration. This training, the communique went on, will last 5 years and will begin with the current set of Zairian students in the upper section of the Moroccan National School of Administration. [passage omitted]

GHANA

Rawlings Receives Sassou-Nguesso Message

AB151944 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, this afternoon received a special message from the Congolese head of state, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who is currently the chairman of the OAU. The message was delivered by the special political adviser to the president, Basile Ikwebe. The contents were not disclosed. Mr Ikwebe, however, told newsmen that he discussed the strengthening of peace and cooperation on the continent with Chairman Rawlings. According to him, both Ghana and Congo are engaged in a revolution to reconstruct their economies. This makes it necessary for the two countries to improve relations with each other. Mr Ikwebe said Ghana and his country have an excellent relationship on both the political and diplomatic levels. He said Congo intends to concretize relations with Ghana in the commercial field within the next few months.

Present at the meeting were a member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, and the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Kwamina Ahwoi.

LIBERIA

EEC Mission Visits; Minister Lauds Relations

AB151903 Dakar PANA in English 1722 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Monrovia, 15 Oct (LINA/PANA) — Liberia's Planning Minister Paul Jeffy has lauded relations between the country and the EEC, which he said, have been characterized by continued EEC assistance to the country's social and economic development.

He said under EEC assistance, Liberia was able to complete the multi-million Butan oil palm project, the William V.S. Tubman College of Science and Technology in south-eastern Liberia, and other development projects in the country.

The minister was speaking at the Planning Ministry in Monrovia yesterday, when a three-man programming mission from the EEC and the European Investment Bank (EIB) called on him.

The EEC/EIB mission, headed by Mr. Erich Wirsing, the director of the EEC Commission for Central and West Africa, arrived in the country Monday night to hold talks with Liberian Government officials on the utilization of an EEC/EIB allocation of 44 million US dollars for Liberia under the Lome Three Convention.

Mr. Jeffy informed the EEC/EIB delegation that the Liberian Government recently finalized an economic recovery programme which included a three-year medium term public investment with emphasis on agriculture and rural development as well as maintaining existing assets.

He said the programme was necessary to create a "sound and productive infrastructure" which will ensure Liberia's economic growth and development in the years ahead, and called on Liberia's "partners" in Europe to lend more assistance in the field of trade and exchange to stabilize the terms of trade and balance of payments, adding: "aid combined with favorable trade will accelerate growth and development."

Mr. Wirsing said their presence in Liberia was timely in the light of the deteriorating world economic situation, and hoped after their discussions with the relevant officials, specific projects will be identified for funding under EEC/EIB funds for Liberia.

MALI

President Traore Operated on for Appendicitis

AB151537 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Yesterday, Tuesday, 14 October 1986 at 2000 at the Point G Hospital, General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the republic, underwent a surgical operation for appendicitis. He is recuperating satisfactorily, according to a statement signed by Professor Dembele, a surgeon at the Point G Hospital.

NIGERIA

British Military Experts To Be Withdrawn Shortly

AB151748 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Seventeen British military experts, currently assisting Nigeria in the training of her soldiers, are to be withdrawn before the end of this year. The British defense minister, [title as heard] Mr John Stanley, announced this today while speaking to newsmen at Murtala Mohammed Airport. He explained that the decision was as a result of the Nigerianization policy. Mr Stanley said he was happy that his country contributed in building a strong defense force for Nigeria.

On his impression of the facilities available at the Command and Staff College, Jaji, the minister described them as modern, but noted that some of them need to be developed.

Babangida Receives UK's Stanley

AB151933 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has expressed appreciation to Britain for the technical expertise provided the Nigerian Armed Forces. Welcoming the British minister of state for defense [title as heard], Mr John Stanley, to his office today, President Babangida noted that Nigeria had benefitted immensely from the good relations existing between the Armed Forces of the two countries. He attributed the present high degree of combat readiness and discipline of the Nigerian Armed Forces to some of the benefits derived from the cooperation. The British

minister expressed satisfaction at the quality of training Nigerian Armed Forces had received.

Nigeria Airways Resumes Flights After 1-Day Break

AB151945 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Nigeria Airways today resumed normal flight operations after a 1-day break due to the shortage of aviation fuel. Flights left Lagos today for New York and Abidjan on the international route, while on the domestic route, five flights were operated. A Radio Nigeria correspondent reports that six flights were cancelled during the period of the scarcity of aviation fuel. According to the airline's public relations officer, Mr (Emeka Emeguo), the national carrier lost about 1 million naira during the period. The amount represents [words indistinct] travelers on the national and international routes as well as accommodation for passengers traveling outside the country.

Government To Set Up Reserve Army

AB150950 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The Federal Government plans to set up a reserve army which will come under the umbrella of the Directorate of Army Recruitment, Resettlement, and Reserve. Already directions have been given to some principal staff officers to deliberate on the issue. These facts were disclosed in Lagos yesterday by the Chief of Army Staff, Major General Sani Abacha, in a message to the opening of a 3-day training seminar organized by the Directorate of Army Reserve, Recruitment, and Resettlement.

He stressed that the resettlement of Army personnel has become an essential ingredient in the government's welfare considerations. General Abacha said it was the policy of the Army to continue to recruit only literate and educationally trainable manpower.

New Inspector General of Police Appointed

AB151558 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] A new inspector general of the Nigeria Police Force has been appointed by President Ibrahim Babangida. He is Alhaji Mahamadu Gambo. He was the deputy inspector general of police. His appointment will take effect from 1 November when the incumbent, Mr Etim Iyong, proceeds on voluntary retirement.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos, Gorbachev Exchange Anniversary Messages

MB120906 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the party and president of the Republic, and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev have exchanged messages on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries. The message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos (?highlights) the political and ideological identity that guides the two countries in their action in favor of peace, (?detente), independence and social justice of the peoples. [words indistinct] the present situation the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. The Angolan head of state said that throughout the 10 years [words indistinct] of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Angola and the USSR, noticeable progress has been attained in the relations between the two sides.

In his message addressed to CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed the efforts that the Soviet authorities have been making toward the creation of an atmosphere of peace and harmony among nations. [words indistinct] the USSR's concrete initiatives for the fulfillment of those goals, stating that they correspond to the aspirations of humanity (?toward the denuclearization of our planet.)

In their messages, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the belief that the treaty of friendship between the two countries will increasingly serve the cause of the development and [words indistinct] deepening of the existing links between the two peoples, parties, and governments, as well as peace in the rest of the world.

In his message, the Soviet leader states that Soviet-Angolan relations represent the example of truly equal interaction and (?the rights) of two friendly and sovereign countries not only in bilateral relations, but also in the international arena. Mikhail Gorbachev further states that Angola and the USSR have been standing shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle against the imperialist forces, and for the definitive elimination of colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

Dos Santos Greets Hungary's Kadar on Anniversary

MB150502 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation accord between the two countries. The message reads:

Dear Comrade: The celebration of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation accord between the People's Republic of Angola and the Hungarian People's Republic gives me the opportunity to send warm and revolutionary greetings to you, the Hungarian people, the MSZMP Central Committee, and the Hungarian Government on behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and its militants, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, and myself.

Five years after the signing of this important political and juridical agreement coordinating the actions of our peoples, parties, and states to promote good bilateral relations and fruitful cooperation between our countries, we are happy to see that this represented a common desire to strengthen the friendship and solidarity ties uniting the Angolan and Hungarian peoples.

I would like to express our satisfaction with the successes of the Hungarian people under the leadership of the MSZMP in building a socialist society, which has contributed to the consolidation of the world socialist movement as well as the defense of the ideals of peace and disarmament and the preservation of the peoples' independence and freedom. I hereby reiterate the desire that friendship, solidarity, and cooperation develop increasingly for the benefit of our peoples and countries.

Comrade Janos Kadar, kindly accept my best wishes of good health, personal well-being, and progress and prosperity for the Hungarian people. My highest regards.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Captured FPLA Soldier Says Soviets Piloting MiG's

MB160710 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 16 Oct (KUP) — The Soviets are piloting their MiG's and commanding their own squadrons. At the same time, they also take charge of heavy artillery and drive Soviet T-55 tanks, BRDM armored cars, and BTR combat vehicles.

They were the first to advance on Calapo, together with the foreign company they are part of, when we crossed the river to attack Calapo, which is where we were captured, FAPLA soldier Manuel Mateus Antonio said. He was captured during the most recent offensive of the Soviet-Cuban coalition along the Lucusse-Calapo eastern front. Manuel Mateus Antonio told the KUP reporter that he was 18 years old and been trained by Cubans in Luena for 3 months. He was in the Luena BTR unit.

Regarding relations among the Cubans, the FAPLA forces, and the people, Manuel Mateus Antonio described them as bad, because the Soviets and Cubans receive preferential treatment over Angolans when buying basic goods.

Official Gives News Conference in Brazil

MB151403 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Economic sanctions adopted by the EEC and the U.S. Congress could contribute to the elimination of apartheid in South Africa, said Lucio Lara, first secretary of the Angolan National People's Assembly, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Even if it remains reluctant, South Africa will face periods of great embarrassment in 1987, a year which will bring decisive moments in the life of southern Africa, Lara added. He noted that, despite their timidity, economic sanctions adopted by the U.S. Congress and the EEC have begun the irreversible process of ending apartheid.

Speaking at a news conference attended by the most important representatives of the Brazilian media and by foreign correspondents, Lucio Lara said that if the Pretoria government begins to experience difficult moments internally as a result of EEC and U.S. economic sanctions, it will not be able to maintain its war against neighboring countries. He said South Africa pays a very high internal price for its aggression in southern Africa. Due to the war there are more than 600,000 displaced people and over 50,000 mutilated people in South Africa, recalled the Angolan official, who is touring Brazil. He noted that South African aggression has already cost over $12 billion.

Meanwhile, he took the opportunity to once again denounce U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, which increased with the rise of Ronald Reagan to power, although such practices existed before Angolan independence in 1975. Moreover, the real situation in Angola is not in any way like the one described in the Western press, which seeks to create a picture of a civil war between the Angolan Government and Pretoria's counterrevolutionaries. In reality, said Lucio Lara, what actually exists is an undeclared war waged by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola, in which the Angolan puppets are merely an arm of the Pretoria racists.

Lucio Lara ended his interview with the Brazilian press in Rio de Janeiro by saying that the friendship between the Angolan and Brazilian peoples is greatly enhanced by the mutual sympathy, which permits and facilitates bilateral relations.

Luanda Reports Cooperation Agreement With CEMA

MB160636 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] In Moscow, the People's Republic of Angolan and CEMA have signed an accord providing for the organization of multilateral cooperation and the creation of a joint cooperation commission. The accord was signed by CEMA Secretary General Vyacheslav Sychev and Kundi Paihama, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and minister of state for control, and defines concrete projects in which Angola will cooperate with CEMA countries from 1986 to 1990. Cooperation between CEMA member-countries and the People's Republic of Angola is characterized by complete equality and respect for mutual interests.

Bulgarian Delegation Arrives for 5-Day Visit

MB151314 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Todor Ganchev, director of the Political and Ideological Department of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee [title as heard], arrived in Angola today at the invitation of the Angolan party and Government. The Bulgarian delegation held a working meeting with the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee's Department of Ideology and Political Education [DEPI] which was chaired by Candido de Almeida, director of the party's DEPI, and Todor Ganchev. During the talks the two sides exchanged information on working methods in an effort to establish better cooperation between the two party organs. Candido de Almeida briefed the Bulgarian delegation on DEPI's structure and operations.

The Bulgarian delegation, which will remain in our country until 19 October, has an intensive schedule of activities, including a working visit to Cabinda Province, a meeting with the officials of the National Union of Workers of Angola, and a meeting with Comrade Roberto de Almeida, party Central Committee secretary for ideology. The visit by the Bulgarian delegation to Angola will strengthen traditional ties of friendship and cooperation which the People's Republic of Angola maintains with countries of the socialist community in general and, in this particular case, with Bulgaria.

MAURITIUS

RSA Companies To Set Up Plants in Country

MB111359 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] The trade representative of Mauritius in South Africa, Mr (Jean-Michel d'Esseneville) says a recent visit to Mauritius by a delegation of 80 South African businessmen was a resounding success. Mr (d'Esseneville) said the South African delegation had met the prime minister of Mauritius, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, as well as other top ranking government and private sector officials.

The aim of the visit was to investigate the possibility of setting up production plants for export purposes in Mauritius thus circumventing growing sanctions against South Africa. Eleven companies confirmed their intention of establishing factories in Mauritius.

MOZAMBIQUE

Land Mine Explodes on Maputo-RSA Railroad

MB151728 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] A land mine exploded in the early hours of today on the Maputo-South Africa railroad, interrupting rail traffic between the two countries. This was disclosed by a source with the Mozambique railways. According to the source, the explosion damaged 800 meters of the railroad and caused the derailment of seven freight cars and a goods train traveling from Maputo to

Ressano Garcia on the South African border. The source added that repairs are under way on the railroad, and it is expected that the line will reopen on Friday.

The last sabotage of the Maputo-Ressano Garcia railroad occurred in the night of 24 September. On Monday there was a land mine explosion on the Limpopo railroad in Gaza Province, resulting in the destruction of a (?bridge).

Renamo Leader Sees Increased ANC Activity

MB151203 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The Renamo movement in Mozambique has warned the West that it will be impossible to restore to normal operation the railway lines passing through Mozambique. In an interview with the SABC, Renamo's European director, Mr Paulo d'Oliviera, referred to proposals made by the Reagan administration that the United States should help Mozambique restore the so-called Beira corridor, which is the railway line, road, and pipeline linking Zimbabwe with Beira in Mozambique, as well as Britain's proposal to help restore the railway line between Malawi and Nacala in northern Mozambique.

Mr d'Oliviera said that restoring these services would be impossible because the pressure of the war was the greatest in these areas of Mozambique. He said that no railway lines in the country could be restored until the war ended. During the interview Mr d'Oliviera confirmed the South African allegations of increased ANC activity in Mozambique. He said that in fact the ANC had never left Maputo and that Renamo intelligence reports were that ANC leader, Joe Slovo, had been seen in Mozambique on several occasions recently. Mr d'Oliviera again denied that Malawi was helping Renamo. He said Renamo forces were in control of several new areas in Mozambique and that great pressure was being exerted on the Frelimo government.

Planes Violating Airspace Said Coming From Malawi

MB141555 Dakar PANA in English 1528 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo, 14 Oct (AIM/PANA) — There is no doubt that the aircraft which violate Mozambican airspace in the northern Province of Niassa come from Malawi, according to Niassa Provincial military commander, Col Bernardo Goi-Goi. Interviewed in the latest issue of the monthly magazine of the Mozambican Armed Forces, *25 De Setembro* [25th of September], Col Goi-Goi said "Malawi shelters the bandits. That's the truth — they have bases there and are received by the government. We have proof that the light planes and even helicopters that violate our airspace come from Malawi." Malawian support for the bandits was most obvious in the south of the province, in the Districts of Mecanhelas, Mandimba and Ngauma.

Col Goi-Goi said that the visit by President Samora Machel to Malawi in November 1984 had not improved matters. After the president's visit Malawian support for the MNR continued, he said.

Col Goi-Goi explained that the railway to Malawi, which passes through southern Niassa, was partially usable. The section from the Malawian border to the town of Cuamba functions reasonably, as does the branch line from Cuamba to the district capital, Lichinga, despite all MNR attempts at sabotage. However, there are major problems on the stretch from Cuamba to the city of Nampula. This is due to banditry and the poor state of the line which leads to frequent derailments. Aid from Canada, France and the EEC for the rehabilitation of this part of the line has now been confirmed.

War Refugees Said Pouring Across RSA Border

MB151646 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 15 Oct 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been increasing disturbances in Mozambique as MNR guerrillas step up their offensive against President Samora Machel, and this has led to a rapid increase in the numbers of people seeking safety across the border in South Africa. Among the relief agencies assisting these refugees is Operation Hunger. And on the line to Johannesburg, Julian Borja asked Ina Palman, head of Operation Hunger, how many refugees there were.

[Begin recording] [Palman] It's very difficult to assess. In the one area where they have comparative security, about 500 a month are actually getting through. In other areas, they go straight into hiding and it's almost impossible to establish real statistics.

[Borja] You say 500 a month. It sounds like a steady flow.

[Palman] Well, that's in the one area, but then again we also know that in that particular area at least 400 a month are being caught in the process of crossing the game reserve and being sent back.

[Borja] Where are these refugees coming from?

[Palman] Mozambique, mainly from the area that's immediately adjacent to the Kruger National Park.

[Borja] And are they being driven out by the war, or is it hunger, or what?

[Palman] Purely a war situation. I have spoken to literally hundreds and not one of them has given the drought or crop failure or anything other than fear of the Renamo actions.

[Borja] What's their condition like now?

[Palman] When they come across their actual malnutrition situation is remarkably good, which proves again that they are not coming because of hunger. In the camps, we are doing our very best to feed them. My organization is supplying food, so are various others, but of course it's a totally mentally debilitating situation. They have been through hell, they are physically exhausted, and again, you know, they have such a total sense of impermanence.

[Borja] The South African Government has said that it will throw out all Mozambican workers on South African territory. What will they do about this new influx?

[Palman] Well, in one of the homelands — so-called homelands — Gazankulu, the chief minister has taken a very strong line and people who get to Gazankulu aren't secure there. With the other homeland, KaNgwane, the situation seems very much more fluid. You know, it's a case of now they are rounded up, now they are not.

[Borja] What about South African territory not including homelands?

[Palman] Any refugee that is found there is deported at the rate of [word indistinct].

[Borja] And that is happening now?

[Palman] All the time, yeah. [end recording]

Communique Expresses Solidarity With RSA Unions

MB131601 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the Secretariat of the Mozambique Workers Organization Central Council on the occasion of Mozambique Workers Day in Maputo on 13 October]

[Text] A few days ago the racist South African Government announced the suspension of recruitment of Mozambican miners and the expulsion of 61,000 others from South Africa. This measure is within the framework of the escalation of aggression that South Africa's backward and warmongering regime is waging against the People's Republic of Mozambique and other independent countries in southern Africa.

South Africa has always been, and now more than ever before, the reason for war and instability in our region. It is South Africa that recruits, finances, and sends armed bandits in to destabilize our country, wreaking destruction and death. It is South Africa that seeks to destroy people's power installed in our fatherland and to strangle economic and social development for which the workers untiringly strive.

The Government of South Africa accuses our country of supporting the Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] in the just struggle of the South African people and of launching from Mozambique military operations inside that country. The People's Republic of Mozambique has been fulfilling the Nkomati accord in letter and spirit. It is the minority regime of South Africa that violates the Nkomati accord. The South African Government is seeking to divert world attention from the main problem — apartheid. It seeks to transfer the conflict that opposes it within South Africa onto neighboring countries.

In assessing the present world situation we have realized that the international community has become more aware of the need to struggle against apartheid. The condemnation and repudiation of the apartheid system are a fact in all countries. The application of UN sanctions against the South African regime has reached unprecedented proportions. In a desperate reaction, South Africa's racists have stepped up their aggressiveness. They have taken retaliatory measures and aggravated actions to strangle our economy. South Africa is preparing itself to attack our country, even our capital city. The situation in southern Africa has become extremely tense and dangerous.

In view of this situation the Secretariat of the Mozambique Workers Organization [OTM] Central Council appeals to all workers of the world to strengthen their solidarity with Mozambican workers. On behalf of the workers of the People's Republic of Mozambique the Secretariat of the Central Council hails the South African trade unions, namely the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the National Union of Mineworkers in view of their expression of solidarity with the Mozambican miners, and reaffirms the support of OTM and workers for the struggle of the South African people against apartheid and racism.

All of us, Mozambican workers, must organize ourselves to defend our fatherland threatened by the racist barbarity. Let us prepare ourselves for the defense of our economy and sovereignty in all work places. Let us join the militia and vigilance groups and strengthen their organization. Let us strengthen vigilance in all areas in order to detect and neutralize armed and unarmed bandits and racist commandos who threaten to invade our country. Let us implement the Frelimo Party's guidelines on the defense of the fatherland and make our country invulnerable to the enemies of the revolution and the Mozambican nation.

The struggle continues! Independence or Death: We shall win!

Cooperation Protocol Signed With PRC Union

MB101950 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] In Maputo, the Mozambique Workers Organization [OTM] and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions today signed a protocol for cooperation in various fields. The protocol, establishing cooperation in areas such as the training of OTM cadres and the exchange of high-level delegations, was signed by Jose Correia Ganancio, OTM's assistant secretary general, and by Zhang Fuyou, a member of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions' secretariat. [passage omitted]

Joint Bulgarian Commission Opens Sixth Meeting

MB131920 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] South Africa's racist regime is still involved in the recruitment, training, organization, leadership, operations, equipping, and providing logistical support for the armed bandits despite its efforts to influence public opinion. South Africa has never respected the Nkomati accord. It has always violated it. This was stated this afternoon by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission. Marcelino dos Santos was

speaking at the opening of the sixth Mozambique-Bulgaria joint commission which began in Maputo today. The leading party and state official then mentioned efforts being made by various southern African leaders toward the establishment of an atmosphere of peace in the region. As an example he mentioned the Maputo declaration for peace adopted yesterday by the frontline heads of state and government. On Mozambique-Bulgaria cooperation Marcelino dos Santos said:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] The holding of this joint session complies with the desire and personal involvement of our supreme leaders, Cormade Presidents Samora Moises Machel and Todor Zhivkov, in raising our economic, technical, and scientific cooperation to the level already attained by our political relations. This difficult task, assigned to us by our supreme leader, can only be successfully fulfilled if based on an in-depth political understanding that must take into account that material results of our cooperation will only be meaningful on a medium and long term basis, and, what is even more important, they must be based on the general outlook of the strengthening of socialism. The battle for development carried out in our country and your battle for development in Bulgaria are struggles our peoples have in common. [end recording]

Marcelino dos Santos further stressed that at the present stage it is still necessary to accept that the struggle for development of our country demands hardships from our people and the friendly states, particularly the socialist states like Bulgaria.

Speaking on the occasion, Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, mentioned successes achieved in the past 10 years of Mozambique-Bulgaria cooperation within the framework of the joint commission. The Bulgarian official pointed out that attention has been paid in Bulgaria to the ongoing process in Mozambique aimed at strengthening the economy and independence to improve the living conditions of the people. Stoichkov said: Our country appreciates the positive role that the People's Republic of Mozambique has been playing in international relations for the strengthening of peace and security in southern Africa, and the struggle for the liquidation of the last vestiges of colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

NAMIBIA

National Party Opposes Desegregating Schools

MB151024 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0935 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 15, SAPA — The administration for whites has pointed out to members of other population groups in SWA/Namibia that they should not accept as a matter of course that government schools under its control would be open to all race groups from next year, the chairman of the executive committee for whites, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said today.

In a statement issued in Windhoek, he said a resolution by the SWA/Namibian central government's National Assembly last Wednesday to open government schools to all races from next year was in conflict with agreements reached by the various parties to the transitional government.

Mr Pretorius, who is also leader of the SWA National Party [SWANU], said the executive committee had decided at a meeting yesterday not to amend its education ordinance (1975) at this stage.

The ordinance reserves certain schools in SWA/Namibia exclusively for white children.

Mr Pretorius said his administration would actively promote the holding of an election for whites to test their opinion on the present political climate.

The executive committee would also examine the desirability of convening a special session of the legislative assembly for whites before the end of the year to debate the schools question and related issues, he added.

The SWANP is the majority party in the white legislative assembly.

The opposition Republican Party, which is a member party of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, identified itself at a party congress last week with the central government's policy of desegregating SWA/Namibian schools from next year.

SOUTH AFRICA

Official Says Nkomati Accord Still Exists Formally

MB151650 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The deputy director general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, says although there has been no dialogue about the security aspects of the Nkomati accord recently, the treaty is still in formal existence. Addressing the Pretoria press club, Mr van Heerden said that dialogue was an integral part of the accord. He said that the South African Government was seriously concerned about the breach that had occurred in this respect. He said that South Africa was prepared to resume dialogue immediately. Mr van Heerden said that it was clear that a fierce confrontation was taking place between opposing forces inside Mozambique. It was also apparent that the Frelimo government could not handle the situation.

Referring to the other Frontline States, he said that it had become clear lately that these countries desire to try to solve the problems of the subcontinent themselves, without interference from abroad. South Africa and her neighbors offered one another markets, which could not easily be substituted. He said that the countries remained economically dependent on one another.

Namibia Cabinet Meets P.W. Botha, Pik Botha, Malan

MB151701 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1622 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 15 SAPA — Further talks on the future of

SWA/Namibia are to be held in Pretoria soon between senior cabinet ministers and the territory's transitional government following a round of discussions at the Union Buildings today at which the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, presided.

In a brief statement after 2-1/2 hours of discussions, the two delegations said their meeting had taken place in a spirit of openness and mutual understanding. The full cabinet of the SWA/Namibia transitional government met Mr Botha; the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha; and the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan. The administrator-general of the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar, also attended.

"The current constitutional position and state of international negotiations were discussed, among other aspects. Relations between the South African Government and SWA/Namibia were also discussed with a view to further discussions in Pretoria soon between the transitional cabinet and Mr Pik Botha and Gen Malan."

The SWA/Namibia Cabinet delegation consisted of the current chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, Mr Andrew Matjila, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, Mr Hans Deirgaardt and Mr Andreas Shipanga, and Deputy Minister Mr Thinus Blaauw, who was standing in for Mr Eben van Zyl.

Radio Says ANC To Blame for Lack of Negotiations

MB160628 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] One of the most assiduously propagated myths about the ANC is the contention that the organization has no alternative but to resort to violence. The extent to which this has become the conventional wisdom internationally accounts in no small measure for the ANC's improved image despite its intensified terrorist activities in the past few years. The myth was accepted without question for example by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group that visited southern Africa earlier this year and brought out a report highly damaging to South Africa.

The latest visitor to expound it, as if it provides the key to everything, is Mr David Steel, leader of Britain's Liberal Party. According to Mr Steel, who has just left after an 8-day tour, it is not enough for the South African Government to ask the ANC to renounce violence. This is because violence is, as he puts it, the only avenue open to the ANC. What is needed is for the ANC to be drawn into negotiations on a constitutionally acceptable future and it is therefore up to the South African Government to initiate a negotiating process.

Thre can be no arguing with Mr Steel's belief that a constitutional dispensation that is acceptable to all South Africans must be devised through negotiation. It has been said often enough by South Africans themselves of all races and political persuasions. But Mr Steel is wrong in his assumption about who is responsble for the ANC remaining even now outside such a negotiating process. There is a standing invitation and it has been extended time and again to all political leaders to enter into negotiations on an open agenda. The one condition that has been set, a condition that the whole concept of democracy makes self-evident, is that participants should renounce the use of violence as a political instrument. The requirement is not, as Mr Steel apparently believes, that the ANC should renounce violence and accept an imposed dispensation. The requirement is that it should renounce violence in order to participate in drafting a constitutional dispensation that will be acceptable to all. It is the ANC that has rejected negotiation except on an agenda that would amount to agreeing on terms for a handover of power. Its spokesmen have made this clear on numerous occasions. In an ANC broadcast on Radio Freedom in May for example it stated: Before it will consider talks, the ANC demands the dismantling of the apartheid government, the release of all detainees, and the disbanding of the South African Defense Force. The time has long past for a national convention, it stated; we know what we want. Critics who proclaim their desire for negotiated democratic solutions for South Africa should be honest in confronting the real obstacles.

ANC Radio Denounces Botha's Restrictions on UDF

EA101924 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Compatriots, the apartheid regime has expectedly launched another attack against the UDF [United Democratic Front]. In a proclamation signed by racist president, P.W. Botha today, the UDF was declared a [words indistinct] organization. According to this proclamation, the front is as from now, prohibited from receiving funds from outside the country. This means that as from today that creation of our people is limited to receiving funds only from its office inside the country where it is restricted even to hold meetings because of Botha's state of emergency declared only 4 months ago.

There is no doubt that the main objective of this restriction is to try to cripple the UDF. It has become clear to the enemy that all its restrictions like the prohibition of meetings, the assassination of leaders and activists of the front, partial banning orders, and other (?phony) restrictions have all failed to destroy the UDF. Botha knows that no organization can function effectively and efficiently without a steady inflow of funds.

A spokesman of the front said after the announcement of the proclamation that they were receiving a substantial amount from sources abroad. This means that the enemy wants even to restrict the already restricted activities of this popular organization. By declaring the UDF an affected organization, Botha has admitted that his other methods of suppressing the front have failed. He has conceded that the only way he can suppress our people's revolt is by resorting to such restrictions.

Already observers have warned that this is a prelude to a total banning order against the UDF. This is not surprising because from its formation the UDF has been (?successively) harassed from both the enemy circles and from the puppets of the regime.

This popular front, which commands a membership of more than 700 organizations, has been accused of being a front for the

ANC, an allegation which is a blatant lie. Even (?force) has also been brought into play in (?repeated) attempts to cripple the front. But the innocence of the UDF has beaten all these [word indistinct]. [10-minute passage indistinct]

Fellow countrymen, the UDF is our (?future). It is a symbol of our determination to liberate ourselves. Even after having realized that without unity in action there is nothing we could do to liberate ourselves, we, the people of South Africa, (?need the) UDF first and foremost, to unite us in our centuries-long struggle to liberate our country. That the enemy is (?bent on trying) to destroy the UDF is not a surprise to us because we have always known it. [words indistinct] our determination to liberate our country. Our people have forever remained committed to the protection of this organization.

We also know that even this proclamation will not destroy the UDF. There is nothing that Botha can do that will ever destroy our deep-seated desire to be free. That is what the UDF symbolizes. It is true that the new proclamation will impose some difficulties on the front, but that will not lead the UDF (?astray). Nothing will ever (?bring) our liberation struggle to death because the struggle is our lives. On the other hand, we must not allow the enemy to impose its restrictions on us without any resistance. We must use all available channels to challenge the fascist proclamation.

At the same time, as we have already said, this proclamation is a [word indistinct] to the banning of the UDF. When Botha realizes that he is failing, as he surely will, he will have no other means but to ban (?it). Let us therefore once [words indistinct] prepare ourselves for such an eventuality. [word indistinct] we can force the enemy to lift this order. It is only (?through this) our all-round offensive hitting the enemy with everything we have that we shall nullify this proclamation. The UDF is our people's creation. It is therefore our duty to protect it. The apartheid regime is in crisis. The restrictions against the UDF will not extricate the racists from this situation.

All they will do is to further deepen that crisis and increase the cost in human lives of ending white minority domination in our country. We have advanced a great deal towards the realization of our goal as a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa. There can be no [word indistinct]. There can be alternative. Let us therefore mobilize and march together in even greater unity towards freedom. At all times we must expect that the enemy will respond in even greater [word indistinct].

We must withstand this campaign of terror with the same determinaiton that we have displayed in the past. But more, we must defeat this campaign and raise our struggle to even higher levels. Our watchword must be mobilization, organization, and struggle. All our people must mobilize (?themselves). All our people must be organized for action and all our people must engage in the struggle. Let us continue our march from ungovernability to people's power. Long live the UDF. Long live the people's struggle.

Whites Favor Pik Botha as Next President

MB151553 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Oct 86 p 1

[By Thelma Tuch]

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha is the only man white South Africans want as their next President, a recent Markinor Gallup Poll carried out by Markinor Research Group has found.

The research was conducted among 1,000 white adults in the metropolitan areas.

The finding is contrary to reports that front-runners in the succession stakes are Ministers F.W. de Klerk and Chris Heunis — leaders of the National Party in the Transvaal and Cape respectively.

According to the survey De Klerk and Heunis have very little popular support. While 54 percent of whites wanted Pik Botha for President, De Klerk could muster only 3 percent and Heunis a mere 1 percent.

The research showed that support for Botha was consistently stronger among those with lower educational qualifications and lower incomes.

There was no centre where Heunis scored even a modicum of support. The survey showed that even leader of the Conservative Party Andries Treurnicht managed to outdo him by scoring 3 percent of the urban vote.

Police Deny Black Sash Charge of Torturing Children

MB151125 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1120 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 15, SAPA — The SA police today denied the "implication" in a Black Sash memorandum released yesterday that children in detention in terms of the emergency regulations are tortured, ill-treated or brutalised by security forces, or such actions are permitted.

In a statement in Pretoria the Directorate for Public Relations called on the Black Sash to make its information available to police so that a proper investigation could be instituted.

"Failing this we will surely be justified in assuming this is yet another attempt to discredit the SA Police, an assumption which is strenghtened by the fact that complainants are not identified.

"The SA Police have never shirked their responsibility when transgressions by members of the force have been brought to our attention, in the form of complaints by means of affidavits.

"As we have so frequently stated, however, a meaningful investigation cannot be instituted solely on the strength of vague allegations made to a newspaper."

The directorate said police found it "strange" that the Black Sash had had statements available since April this year, but had made no attempt to have these alleged atrocities investigated.

"It is easy to make vague allegations but not so easy to do this in the form of an affidavit, since these allegations can be tested against other evidence."

The directorate said emergency regulation detainees were frequently visited by various officials, and that visits by legal representatives and relatives were also in some instances allowed provided the correct procedure was adhered to.

"Ample opportunity thus exists for detainees to air their grievances or to lodge legitimate complaints in the proper manner."

The allegation that the security forces were free to act exactly as they wished because of an indemnity clause was "nonsense."

"The indemnity, in terms of the emergency regulations was by no means intended to legalise unlawful behaviour."

The directorate said people were not detained indiscriminately.

"Although many of those detained are children, they are arrested for very good reasons."

The Black Sash itself had conceded the reality of stonethrowing, arson and "necklace" killings.

"These deeds are committed, in many instances, by children, but we definitely do not consider this justification for any illegal conduct by security forces and stress that unlawful behaviour is not tolerated or condoned."

A further observation by the Black Sash was that none of these children were released into the custody of their parents.

"We wish to point that at the time the reasons for detention arose, the children were in parental custody," the directorate said.

2,000 Miners Evacuated During Fire; No Injuries

MB151516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1503 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 15 SAPA — About 2000 workers at the Kinross mine were evacuated to the surface this morning following "two separate and minor fire incidents of unknown origin" at the mine's No 2 shaft, General Mining Union Corp (GENCOR) said today.

In a statement, GENCOR says there was "no danger and no persons were affected, but in consideration of possible employee sensitivity following last month's accident at the mine" ten men were "removed to the surface." The fires resulted in short sections of a rubber cover of an overhead electric locomotive line burning. "The fires were immediately extinguished," the statement says.

The fires on the 15th level caused "a small amount of smoke" from burning rubber to enter underground workings. The cause of the fires was not known.

In an underground fire at the mine last month, 177 people died, of whom five were whites and the rest blacks.

Information Bureau Amends 15 Oct Unrest Report

MB151446 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1440 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 15, SAPA — The Bureau for Information has added the following incident of unrest to its morning report:

At 8.30am today a group of black people fired one shot — calibre unknown — at municipal police engaged in escort duty for the technical department of the municipality in KwaNobuhle in Uitenhage.

Constable Z. Museli, 18, was hit in the chest and died of his wound in the Uitenhage provincial hospital.

Police investigations are in progress.

Information Bureau Releases 16 Oct Unrest Report

MB160911 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0905 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 16, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest situation report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today.

"At 845pm last night two handgrenades were thrown at the house of Councillor Radebe in Soweto. Both grenades exploded outside the house and no damage was caused. No arrests were made.

"At 5.30am yesterday in two separate incidents, Greyhound buses were attacked by groups of stone throwing black people in Kagiso, Krugersdorp.

"Little damage was caused and no arrests were made.

"At 10.30pm yesterday a petrol bomb was thrown at a private home in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town.

"Considerable damage was caused and six coloured people sustained injuries.

"They are: Mr K. Hopply, age unknown; two women, Lala Jansen, 33, and Daly Muisenheimer, age unknown; and three young girls, Karlien Jansen, a 1-year-old baby, Nel Jansen, 10, and Klemen Muisenheimer, 2. The latter is reported to be in a rather serious condition.

"Police investigation continues."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB150639 [Editorial Report]

STAR: Engineers Plan 'New Society'

"Planners, civil engineers and other local profesional people will be meeting this week to discuss Johannesburg's next 100 years," says Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 14 October in a page 18 editorial. The planners are concerned about a method of achieving a "new society" in South Africa. Some of the issues for a "post-apartheid society" included: protection of individual rights; equal education; affordable housing; mass transport systems; metropolitan management; lack of water resources; eroding environment; and overpopulation. *The Star* believes "all politicians need to think ahead in the way civil engineers are doing now."

Academic Boycott Support 'Masochistic'

"Protest at an unpopular view is one thing; preventing a speaker expressing that view is quite another, especially on a university campus which is supposed to develop a forbearance of contrary, even provocative, views," says a second editorial on the same page. *The Star* says the support for an academic boycott among some students and academics at the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town is "both masochistic and paradoxical."

Sanctions Effect on Namibia Indirect

On the same page Brendan Seery of *The Star*'s Africa News Service writes from Windhoek: "When the US sanctions axe fell on South Africa, Namibia was destined to bleed through its 'guilt by association'. Yet the effect on the disputed territory of the latest embargoes on 'Big Brother' Pretoria is difficult to judge." Seery says "it is not known whether the ban on the importing of uranium will affect the Rossing uranium mine in the Namib Desert since it is believed that Rossing's uranium goes elsewhere" and not to the United States. The most serious effects on the territory of the U.S. sanctions package are likely to be indirect. Finance Minister Dirk Mudge says Namibia is heavily dependent on South Africa for budget finance and that Pretoria provides about R500 million a year in direct assistance. If South Africa suffers economically because of sanctions, then Namibia will "naturally also feel the pinch." He also says that sanctions can have a positive side effect, "forcing Namibia's businessmen and industrialists to become more self-sufficient, and encouraging import substitution."

CITIZEN on Afrikaner 'Raw Emotion'

"One thing about this country that foreigners do not understand is the raw emotion that can be aroused over government policies," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 14 October. "We do not underestimate the raw emotion that Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche [leader of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement] is able to arouse among those Afrikaners who believe that taking up their guns, as their forebears did at crucial times in their history, is the only way to keep the blacks in check and guarantee White survival." However, the paper believes the whites have lost the "numbers game" since they are "overwhelmed numerically" by the blacks. "There is no way which we can continue forever to run the country as a White preserve." "The Government is working towards a solution that will ensure there will be effective protection of minority and group rights, with Blacks sharing decision-making." The paper says "there is no place for resistance movements on the Right, among Whites, any more than there is for 'liberation' movements among the Blacks."

SOWETAN on Internal Stability

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 14 October says the "ostensible stability" in the black townships is hardly likely to last "nor is it a sign that the enduring problems facing our people have been resolved." The paper also says that "while things seem to be returning to some shaky resemblance of calm inside the country," the neighboring black states are "making threatening sounds of war against South Africa." *Sowetan* believes Pretoria will "stiffen its back and attempt to fight back." "South Africa may have at its disposal awesome military capability and perhaps even fairly well established economic clout to withstand the siege. The trouble is something will inevitably give in the end. Why should we wait until the inevitable collapse leads to something that we will never be able to put together again?"

BUSINESS DAY on Nkomati Failure

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 14 October says that the most important achievement of President Reagan's policy of constructive engagement is surely the Nkomati accord between South Africa and Mozambique. However, the failure of the policy "suggests that the policy itself was ill-conceived. The popular mythologies that have surrounded constructive engagement from the start suggest that, in fact, the policy was too ambitious, too far-reaching for any popular taste." *Business Day* says almost everybody assumed at the time that a cessation of South African aid would bring the MNR insurgency to a halt, but it appears that it has flourished without South African help. "Deep seated conflicts of this region are not likely to be solved by patching the cracks with bits of paper like Nkomati," says the paper. "Constructive engagement failed, in the end, from naivete."

Reformists, Revolutionaries Want Change

The same page carries extracts from a Richard Turner Memorial Lecture given at the University of Natal last month by political philosophy lecturer Professor du Toit. Du Toit says the objective of " 'change' " for reformist and revolutionary alike, is defined in "forward-looking terms as the problem of how to bring about the new." He notes two features of this forward-looking concern with change. "In the first place there is the elusive character typical of much if not most of such future-orientated discourse. Reformist policies as much as revolutionary programmes require to be largely taken on trust." In the second place the forward-looking concerns with future change lack "any real experience of violence and suffering." Du Toit points out that "revolutions are violent affairs and even the process of reform will unleash the heightened expectations and a reactionary backlash resulting in violent conflicts." "The problem is not so much how to overcome the present order to bring about something new, but rather how it is possible to sustain the innovative projects of the present and to ensure that they will last into the future," says Du Toit.

Boycott to End Apartheid

Page 10 of Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 13 October carries a statement by Carla Sutherland, Student Representative Council President at the University of Cape Town (UCT), wherein she says that she supports the call for an academic boycott of UCT since she believes that "it will hasten an end to apartheid." Sutherland asks: "If we are talking about an issue of academic freedom, or freedom of speech, then why did UCT academics and students not quiver with the same outrage, as they do now over the O'Brien affair, when SADF troops invaded and occupied schools in black townships or when the University of the North is held under military siege?" Sutherland says the academic boycott is not an issue of freedom of speech but a "short-term political strategy to help bring an end to apartheid and to win back fundamental human rights."

THE NAMIBIAN on Interim Government

The page 9 editorial in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 9 October comments on the " 'summons' " of the interim government cabinet to Cape Town by South African State President P.W. Botha. The paper says "reports would seem to indicate that not only is there dissatisfaction with the interim government from both the extreme left and extreme right of the political spectrum of Namibia, but also as far as the South African Government is concerned." "One of the major problem areas of the interim government which claims to have taken a decision in principle to end discrimination and racism in the country, is the question of the scrapping of the apartheid proclamation, AG 8 of 1980." The editorial says that if the cabinet are "warned to 'get their act together', and Mr Botha does adopt a status quo approach with regard to AG 8, then it would seem to indicate that the apron-strings which bind the interim government to their mentors in Pretoria are not to be loosened."

SWANU-MPC Information Bulletin Criticized

On page 8 Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column: "The 'Three-Piece Guerrillas' have struck again — Mr Moses Katjiuongua's SWANU-MPC [South West African National Union-Multiparty Conference] have released their first information bulletin. Written in the worst possible taste, even by SWANU-MPC standards, it helps only to cast further doubts on the ability of such people to run a government, let alone a country." Lister criticizes Katjiuongua's belief that " 'black participation in government' will right all wrongs." She says they should "bow their heads in shame that they can now claim to be 'black participants in government', and yet have done nothing to better the situation of their fellow Namibians." Lister says that SWANU-MPC "indiscriminately attack the 'progressive' forces of Namibia, while they are very kindly disposed towards the South African appointed officials here."

SWAZILAND

New Mozambican Border Restrictions Implemented

MB151656 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 15 Oct 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] All of Mozambique's neighbors are reacting to the developments in the country, and Swaziland, which has only one border crossing into Mozambique, has tightened up its security considerably, following the increased rebel activity. From Mbabane, Norman Sowerby reports:

[Begin Sowerby recording] Police here yesterday confirmed that the entry point on Swaziland's eastern border will now be closed before dark instead of at eight at night as before, and pedestrians will no longer be allowed to cross the border at all because it is too dangerous. Customs officials also said that they would be tightening up their inspections. The new regulations were reported to have been suggested by authorities at the Mozambican entry post. There is no suggestion that rebels of the MNR movement might be entering from Swaziland. Traffic is fairly heavy, but it is mainly commercial. Residents in the Swazi town on the border have reported stray gunfire just across the border for months, but they now say that about 1 week ago there was a massive explosion, larger than any heard before, and since then they have heard Mozambican Army patrols checking the area more regularly.

The MNR is known to operate there and vehicles traveling between Swaziland and the Mozambican capital, Maputo, about 40 km away, have been ambushed on several occasions. Two groups of travelers will now be hard hit by the new regulations: Hundreds of villagers on the Swazi side have for the past couple of years existed on a thriving trade with Mozambicans at a market just across the border. The Swazis, traveling on foot, take across goods needed in Mozambique, such as food and clothing, and they barter these for paraffin and other types of fuel which are cheaper there. This trade is now virtually killed.

Any road traffic will also be hit. It has been common for Mozambicans working in South Africa to hire trucks and send them through to Swaziland loaded with goods headed for Maputo — such as food and household necessities — for their families there. This traffic will now also be curtailed. [end recording]

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe, Kaunda Hold Talks at Victoria Falls

Speak to Reporters

MB151803 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, left Victoria Falls this afternoon following a 1-day working visit during which he held discussions with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. Speaking to newsmen after the meeting, President Kaunda said Zimbabwe and Zambia do not expect to be compensated for applying sanctions against South Africa. He stressed that there is awareness that the people of the whole region have to sacrifice as an expression of their solidarity with South Africa's oppressed black majority.

Speaking on the same occasion, the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, disclosed that the Commonwealth secretariat will notify countries that subscribe to the London mini-summit

endorsement of sanctions as to when these will be applied. He noted that the provisional date had been set for (?this month).

Further on Talks

MB151901 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Dr Kaunda declared that the Frontline States will not subject Malawi and Zaire to any pressure aimed at forcing the two nations to act in accordance with the aspirations of all other independent states in the region. Dr Kaunda said the Frontline States will not threaten the two countries because the unity of the region lies in a common and combined approach to the problems of apartheid while threats will weaken the cause. The president was speaking at Victoria Falls on the Zimbabwean side of the border near Livingstone after he met Prime Minister Robert Mugabe for consultations on bilateral issues. Answering questions from newsmen as to what measures the Frontline States will adopt to bring Malawi and Zaire in line with other states in the region, Dr Kaunda said that punitive action against the two states was not necessary.

Meanwhile Zambia and Zimbabwe have called on the international community to render concrete assistance to the Frontline States in the wake of intensified racist South African attacks on its neighbors. A joint communique issued at the end of a consultative meeting between President Kaunda and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe today stressed that the situation in the region is highly volatile due to South Africa's intensified aggression. It pointed out that for the frontliners to block Pretoria's attacks the international community should step up meaningful assistance to the independent states in the region.

Communique Issued

MB160507 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2237 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Victoria Falls, Oct 15, SAPA — The world must "close ranks" and put pressure on Pretoria to end apartheid, two frontline leaders said today.

A communique issued after a one-day consultative summit at Victoria Falls between the chairman of the Frontline States, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, and the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, added Pretoria was intensifying acts of aggression in the sub-continent.

ZIANA, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency quoted the communique as saying:

"They (Mr Mugabe and President Kaunda) noted that the various packages of sanctions imposed by some countries are already having an effect on the racist regime, but stressed that there was need for the intenational community to close its ranks and bring pressure to bear on the racist regime.

"They also noted that the apartheid regime is intensifying its acts of aggression and destabilisation against neighbouring independent states and stressed the urgent need for the international community to render meaningful assistance to the frontline and other neighbouring states to stem these unwarranted attacks against them."

The leaders renewed their call to the international community to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa as a means of destroying apartheid, the ZIANA report said.

Today's meeting was held at the inviation of Mr Mugabe, primarily to discuss bilateral and trade issues between the two countries.

"In this regard, they noted that trade between the two countries has increased. However, the two leaders expressed their desire for furtehr consolidation of this trade.

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"In this regard, they noted that trade between the two countries has increased. However, the two leaders expressed their desire for further consolidation of this trade. The two leaders also expressed satisfaction at the manner in which the two countries have continued to avail themselves of the services of the PTA (Preferential Trade Area) clearing house (in Harare)," said the communique.

The prime minister told a news conference after the meeting that although the two had decided to meet on trade and cooperation matters, they could not overlook the "explosive situation in southern Africa" in their discussions.

Government Negotiating Further Media Takeovers

MB151705 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The Zimbabwean Government is involved in negotiations to expand its control over the country's media. Minister of Information Nathan Shamuyarira has announced that the state-controlled Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust is negotiating the purchase of a large newspaper company. Mr Shamuyarira said in a television broadcast that the trust is also negotiating the purchase of other companies involved in newspaper production, which would enable the government to control the provision of news to the consumer. At present the trust owns the country's five largest newspapers.

Group To Consult With Mozambique on Security

MB151827 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] A high-powered Zimbabwean delegation of security and defense chiefs left Harare today for Maputo, Mozambique, where they will hold a 1-day meeting with their Mozambican

counterparts. The delegation, headed by the minister of state for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, includes the minister of state for defense, Comrade Ernest Kadungure; the commander of the Army, Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo; and several senior government officials. According to a government statement released today, the meeting will focus on issues concerning defense and security.

Youth Training Agreement Signed With GDR

MB101730 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Zimbabwe and the German Democratic Republic, GDR, have signed a cooperation agreement under which the Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Culture will obtain equipment and instructors for rural training programs. The accord was signed by the minister, Comrade David Karimanzira, and the Free German Youth secretary for international relations, Comrade (Jochem Vilaby), in Harare today.

Comrade Karimanzira said the agreement will help alleviate problems of lack of proper equipment and shortages of [word indistinct] that any state agency encounters. The minister pointed out that experts from the Free German Youth will also assist in upgrading Zimbabwean cadres as youth trainers. In reply, Comrade (Vilaby) said the agreement conformed to the GDR's policy of internationalist solidarity. He said that Free German Youth aimed at helping friends in liberated countries to become self-reliant.